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Sheffer

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(54) **INTERSPINOUS IMPLANT**

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U.S.C. 154(b) by 949 days.

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A61B 17/70 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **A61B 17/7062** (2013.01); **A61B 17/7067**
(2013.01); **A61B 17/7068** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC A61F 2/4405; A61B 17/7062; A61B
17/7067; A61B 17/7068
USPC 606/248, 249; 623/17.13
See application file for complete search history.

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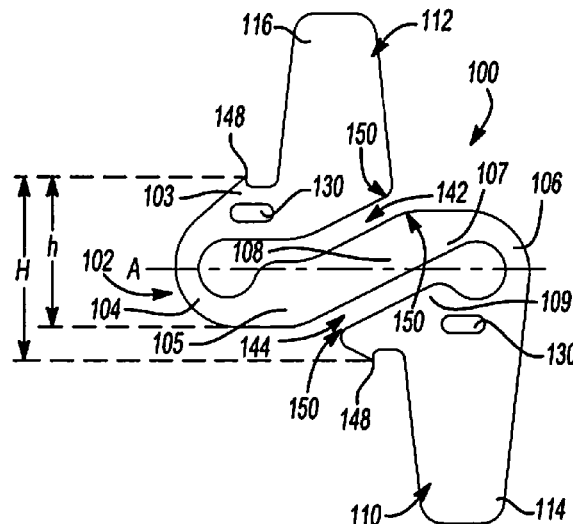
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Woessner, P.A.

(57) **ABSTRACT**

An interspinous implant is provided. The interspinous implant can include a first member having a first end and a second end. At least one of the first end and the second end can include a mating portion. The interspinous implant can also include a second member, which can have a first end, a second end and at least one receiving portion formed adjacent to at least one of the first end and the second end. The at least one receiving portion can receive the mating portion to couple the first member to the second member at a desired orientation. The interspinous implant can also include a first extension, which can be substantially opposite the mating portion, and adapted to engage a spinous process. The interspinous implant can comprise a second extension, which can be substantially opposite the at least one receiving portion, and adapted to engage a second process.

13 Claims, 30 Drawing Sheets



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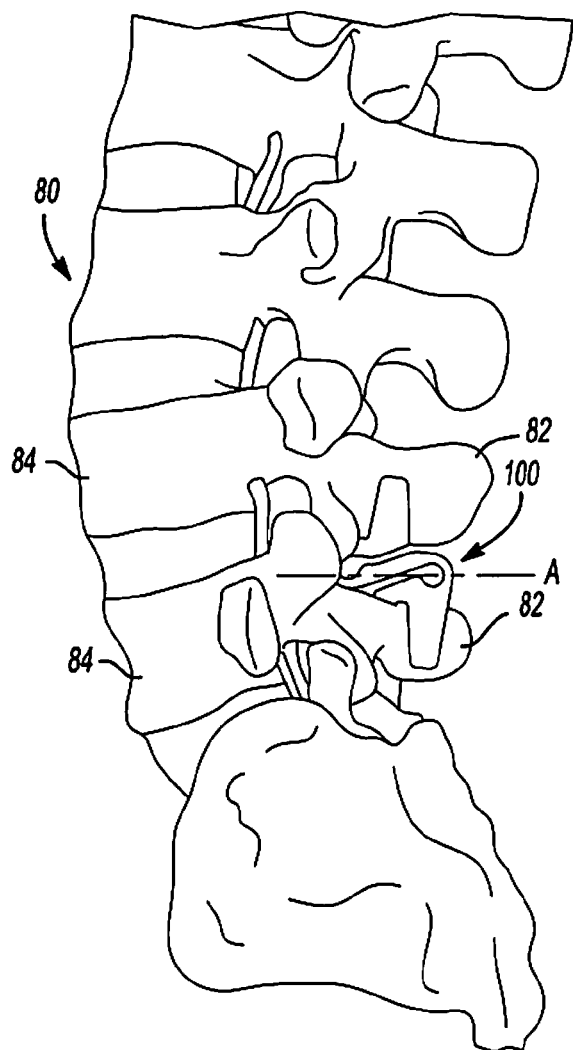


Fig-1

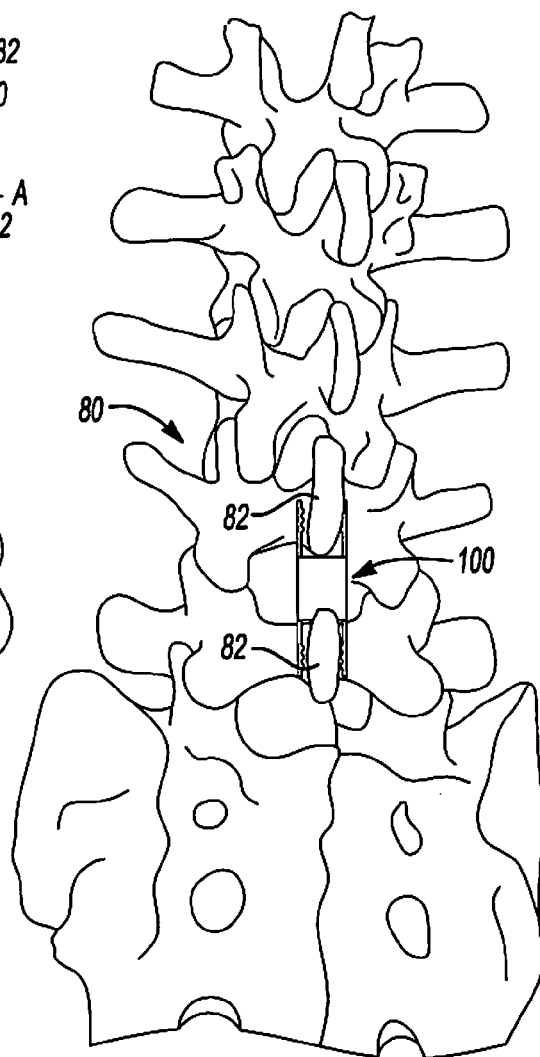


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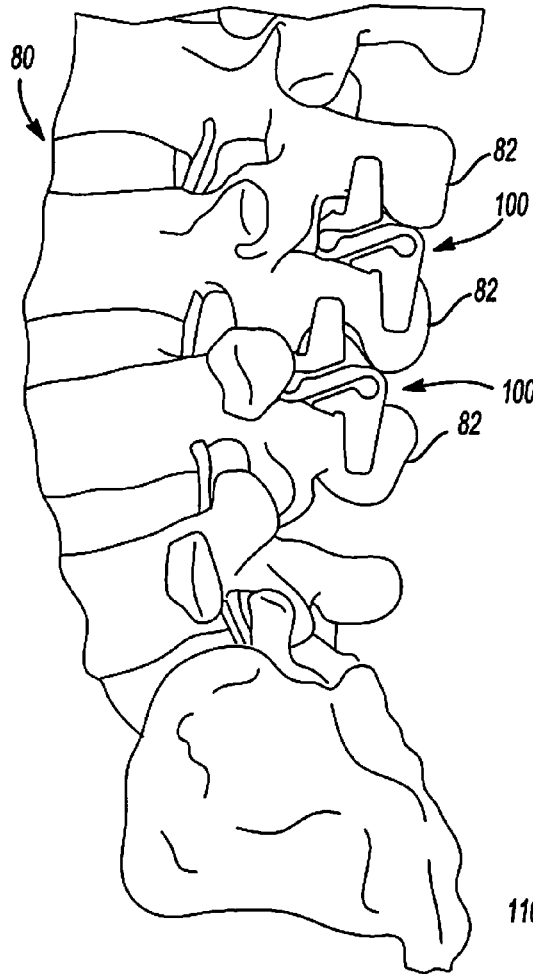


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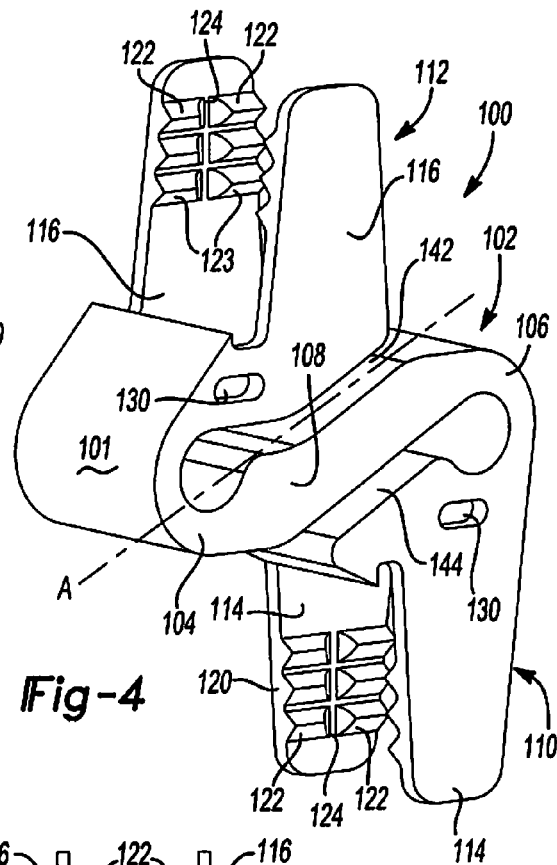


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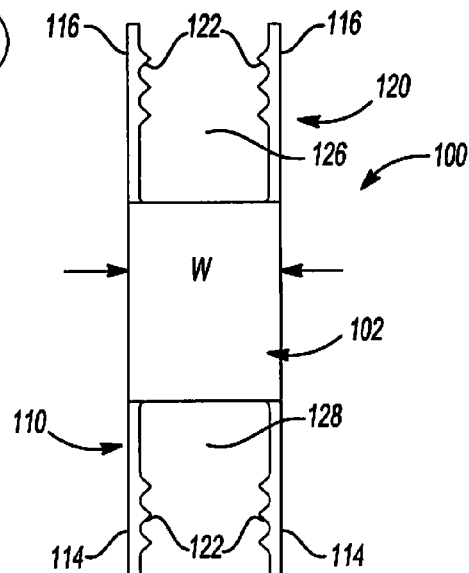


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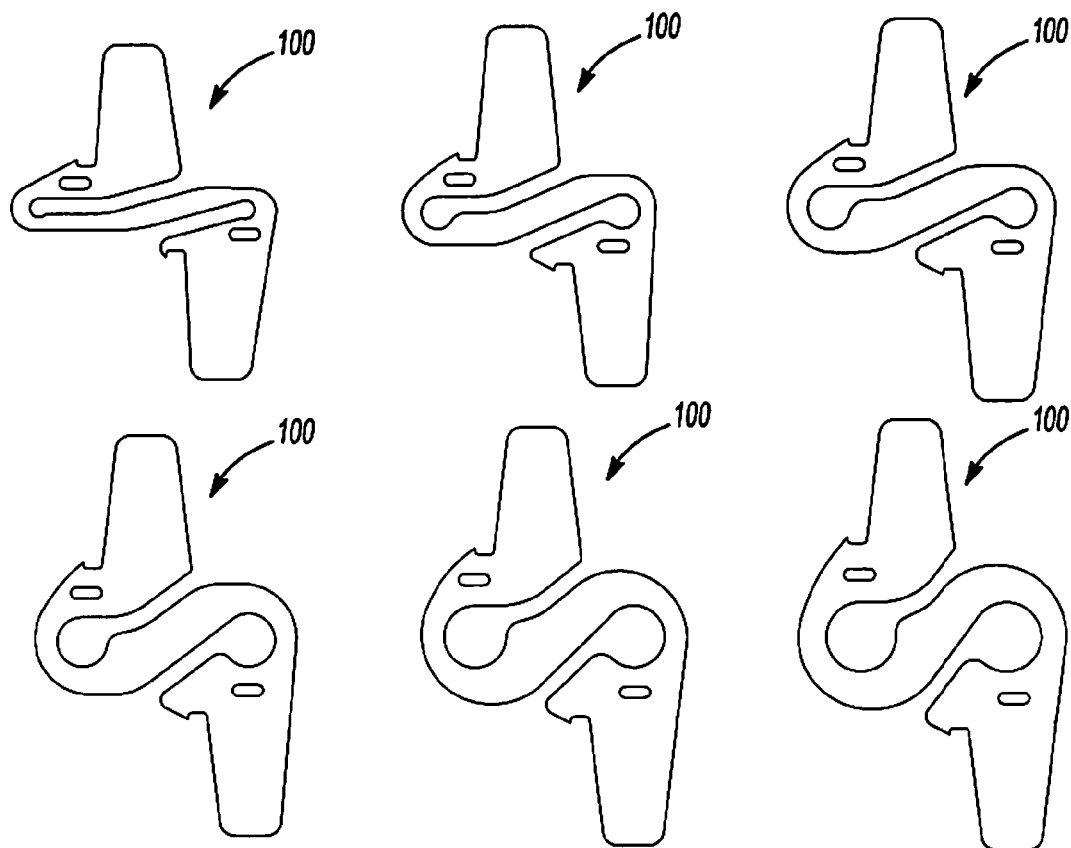
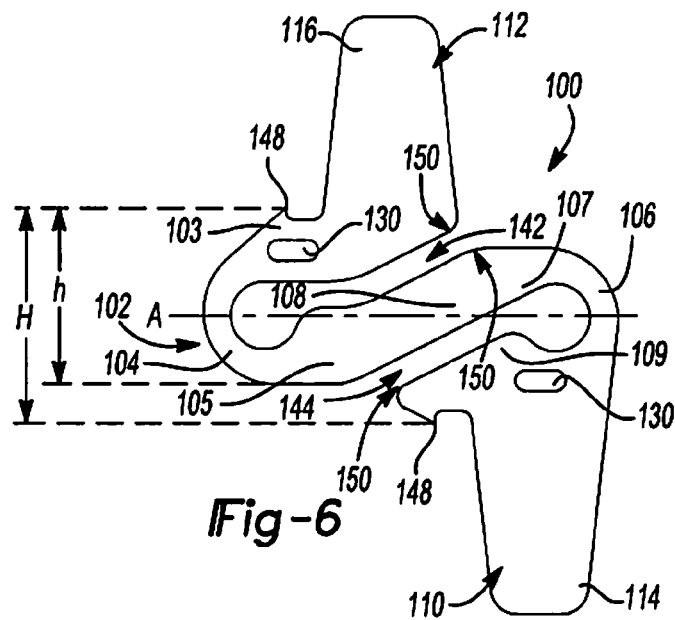


Fig-6A

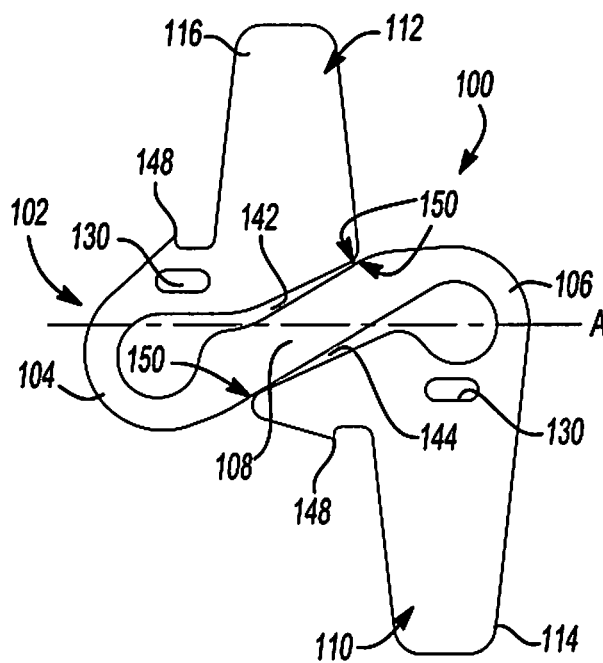


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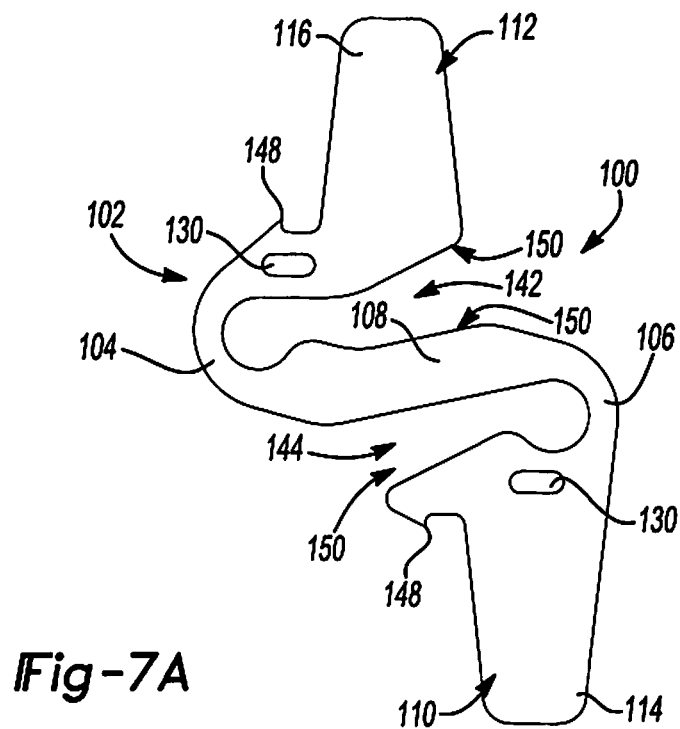
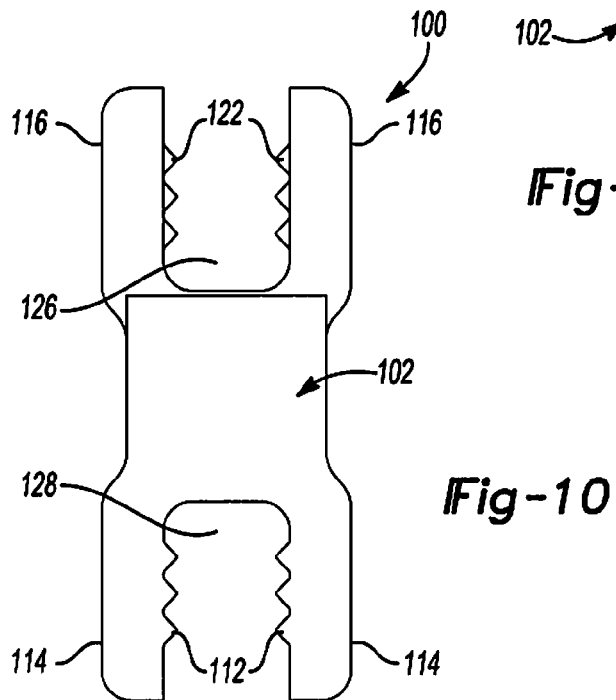
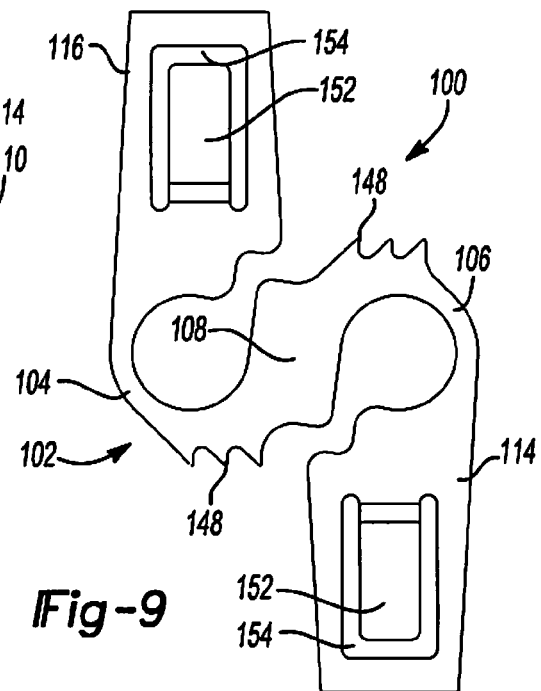
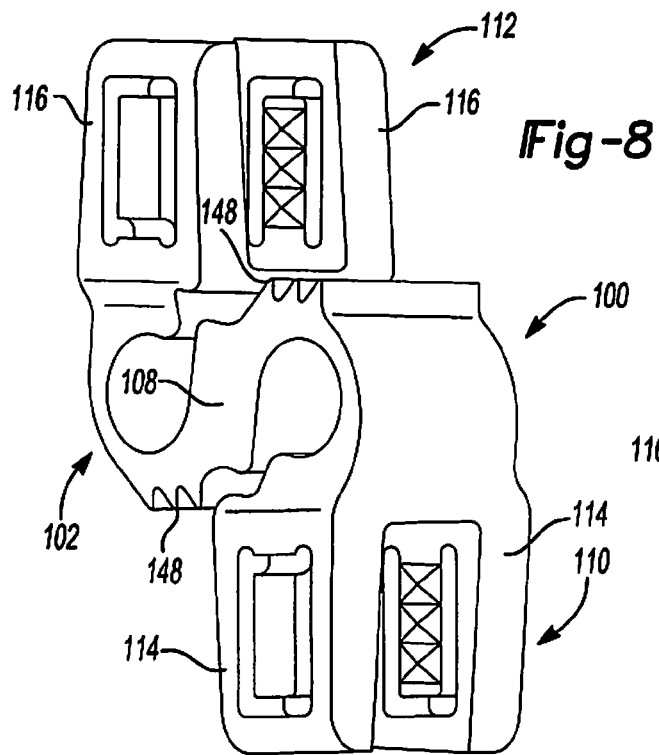
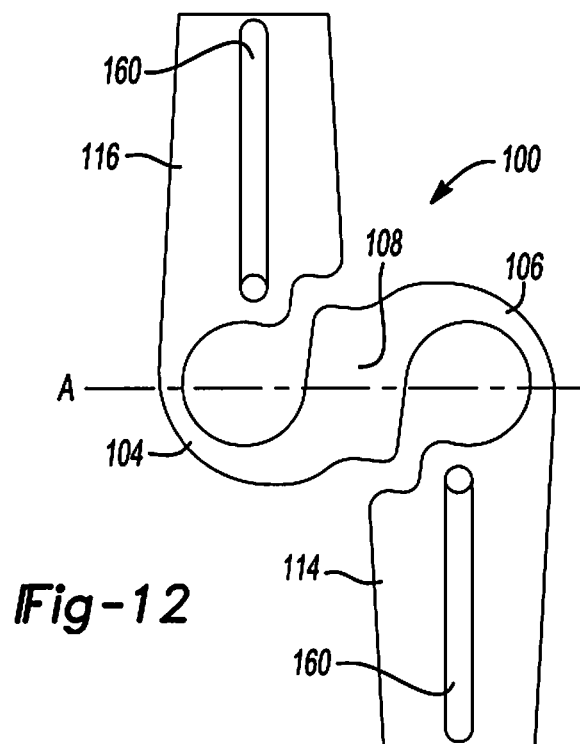
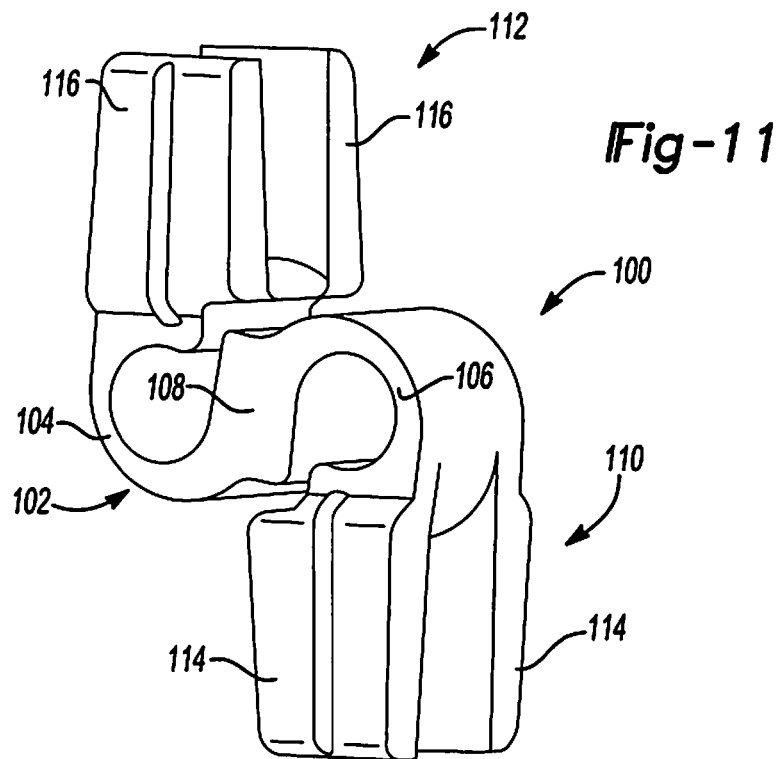


Fig-7A





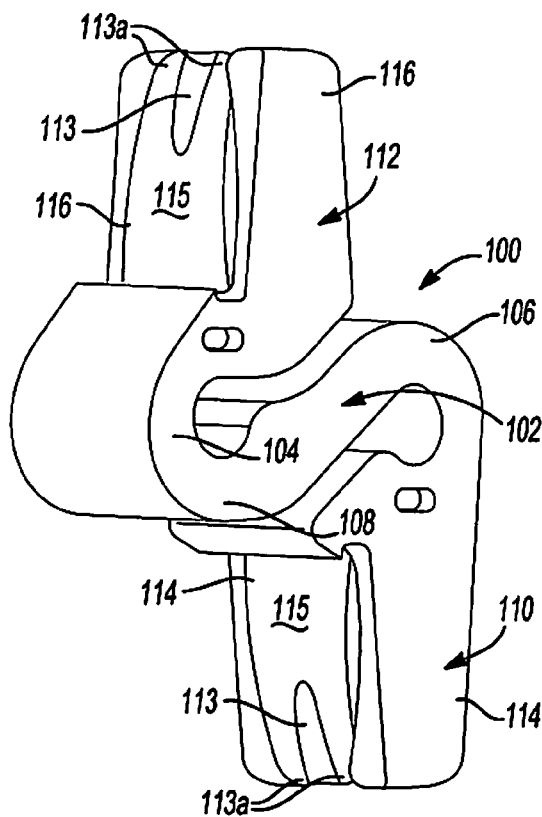


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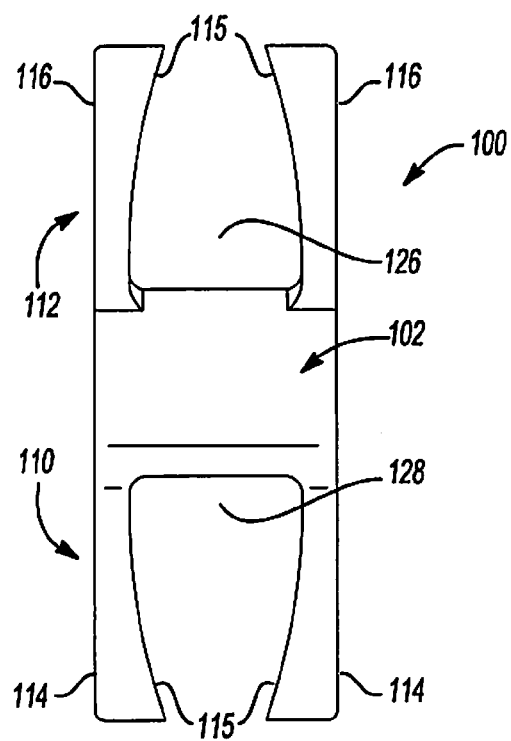


Fig-13A

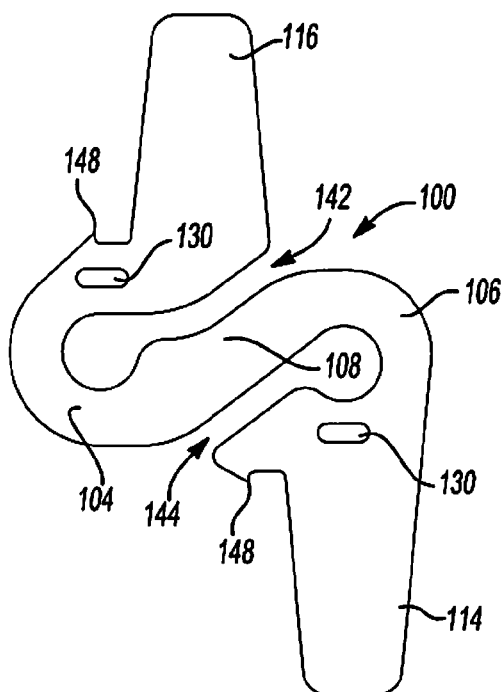


Fig-13B

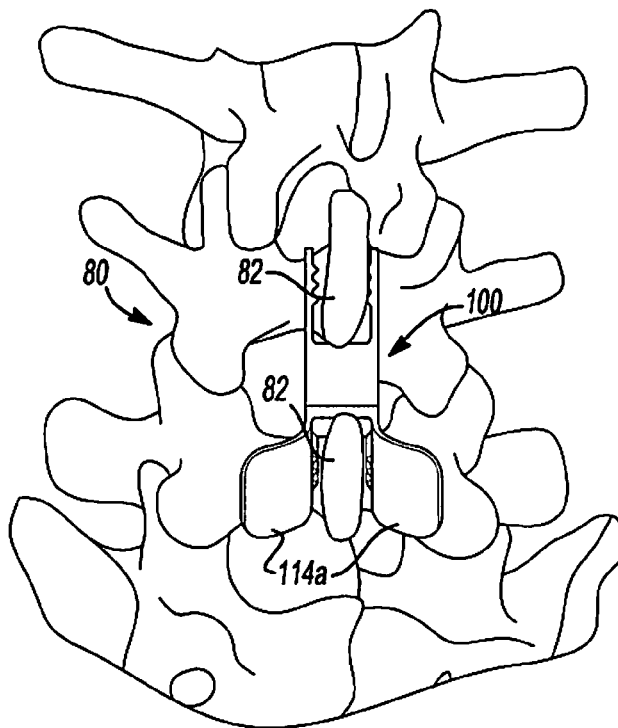


Fig-14

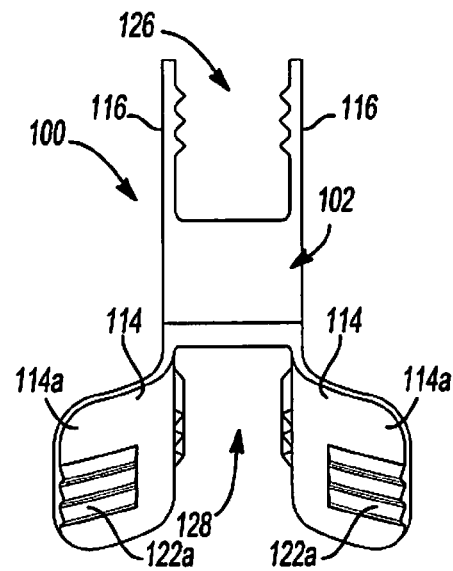


Fig-14A

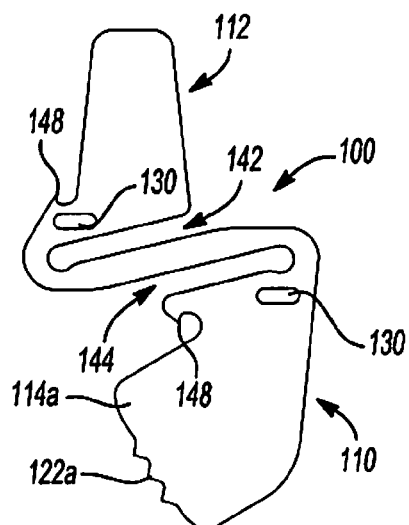


Fig-14B

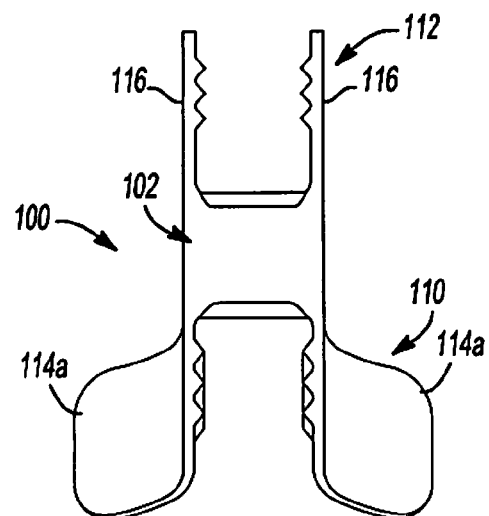
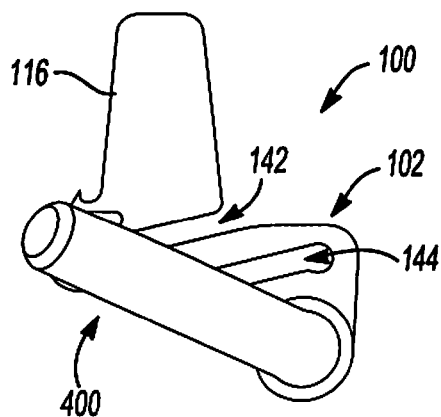
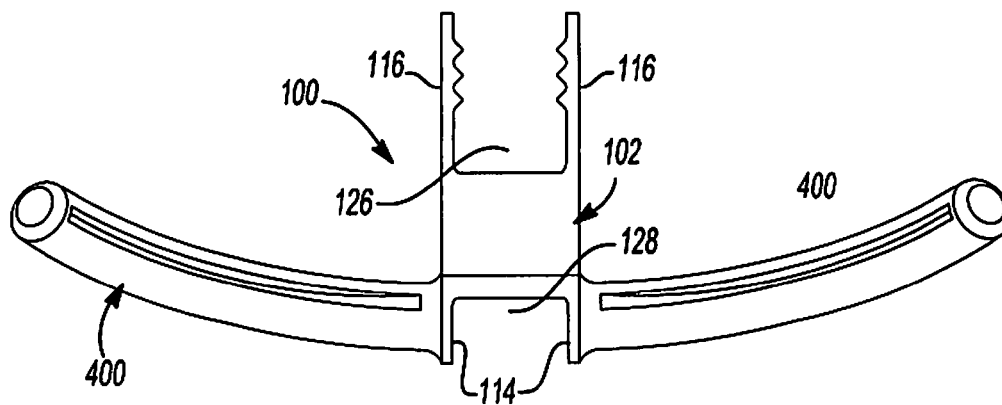
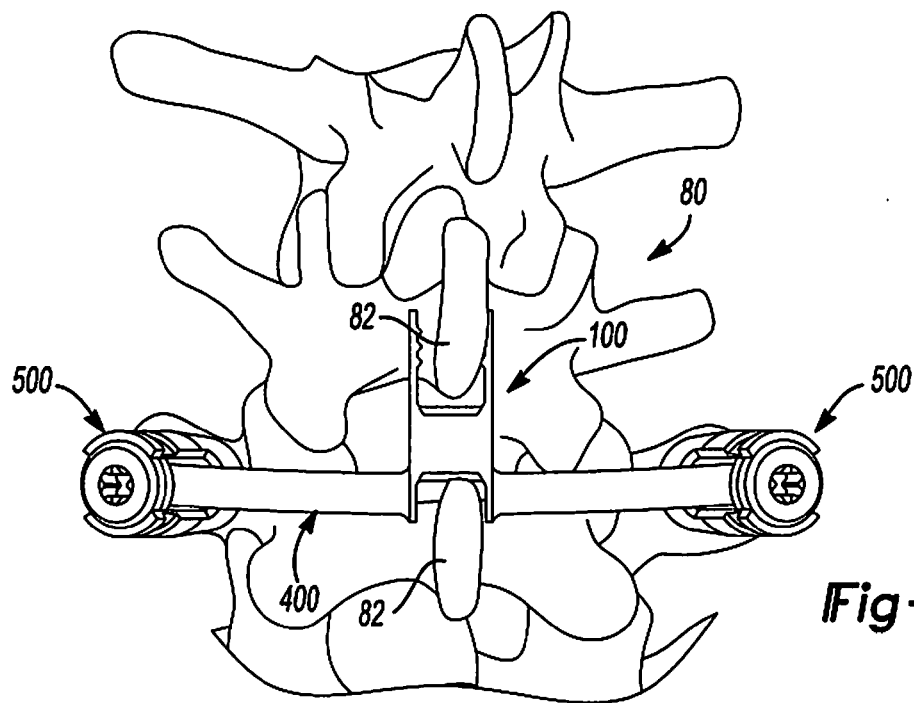


Fig-14C



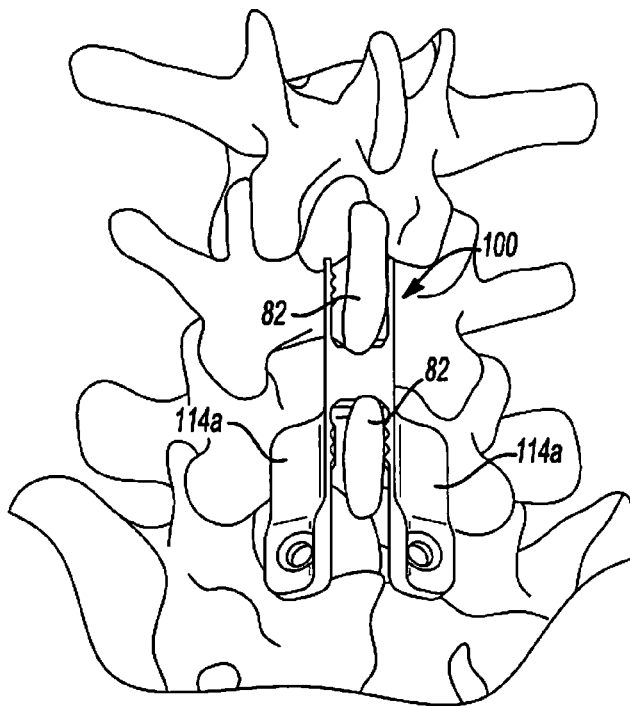


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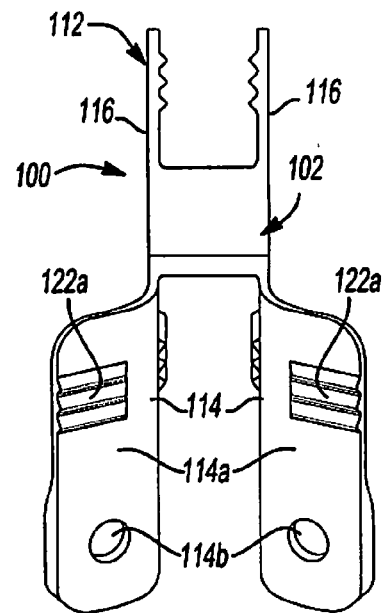


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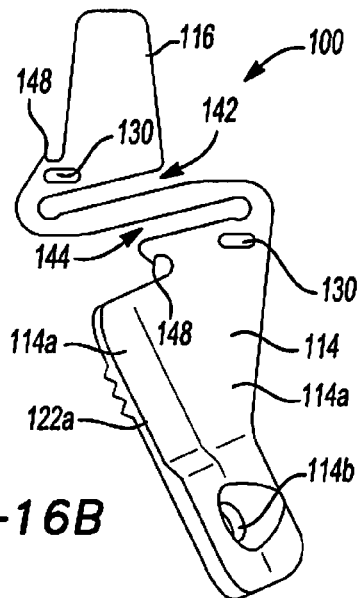


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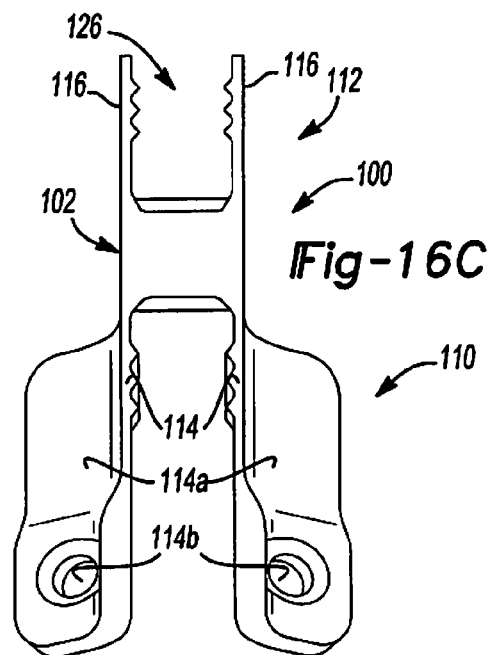
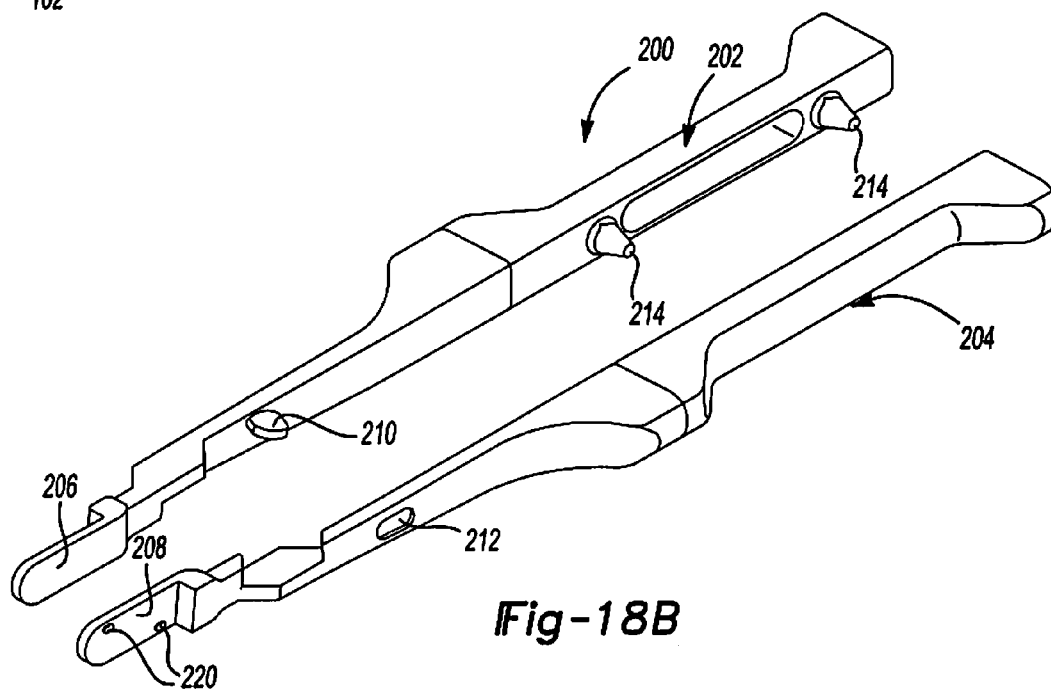
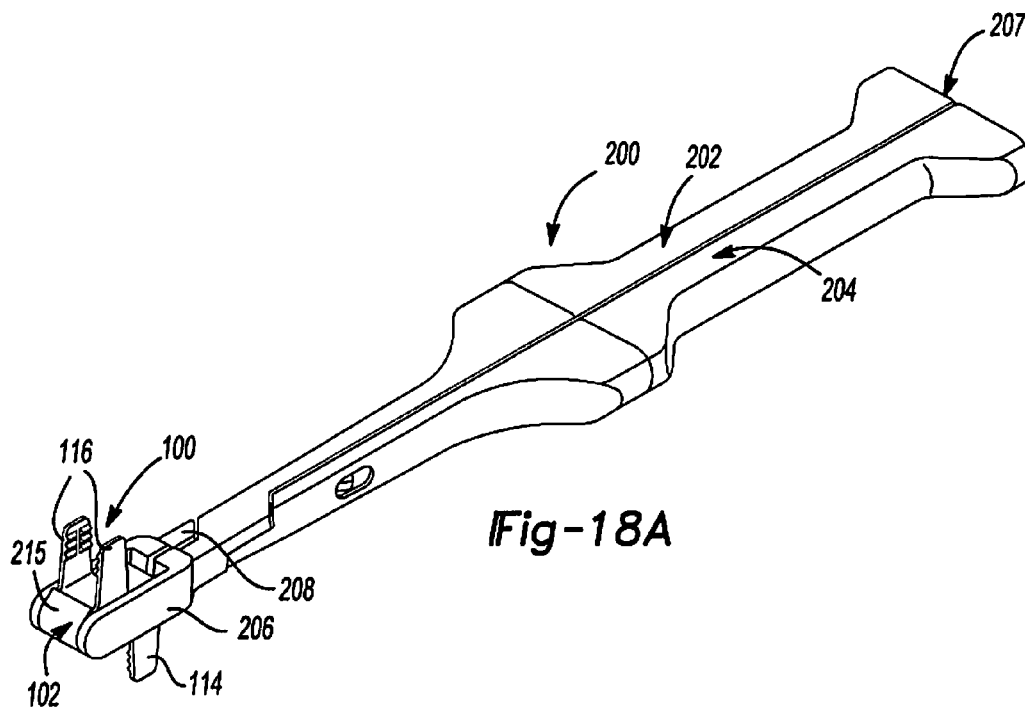
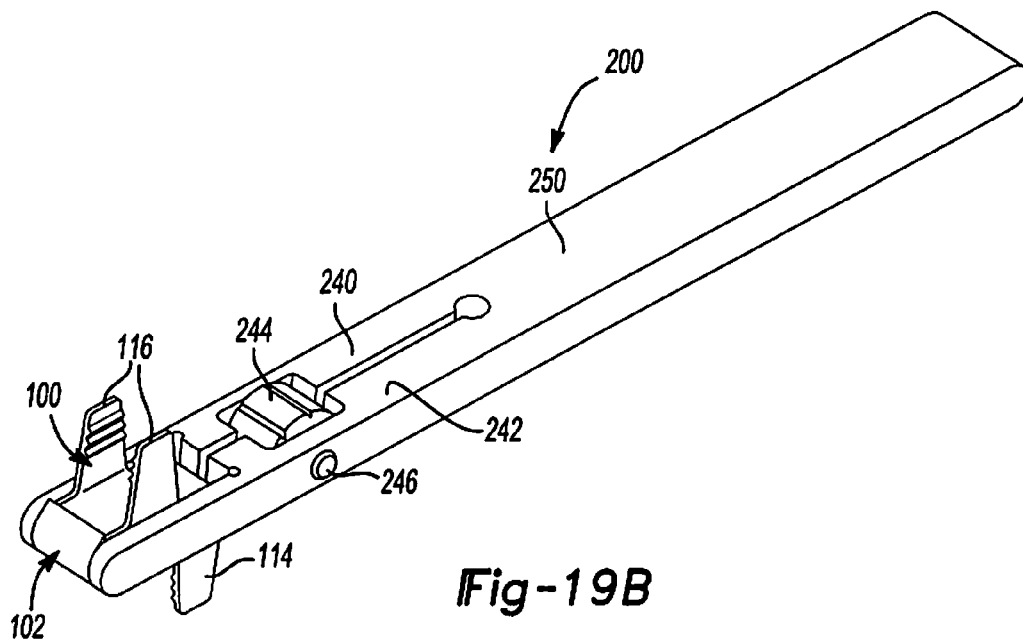
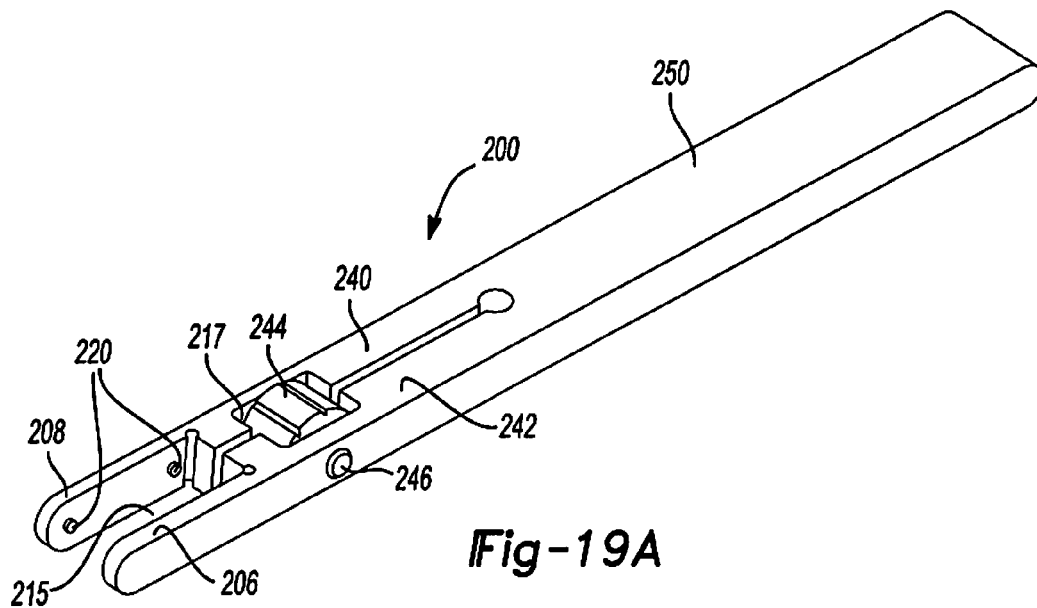
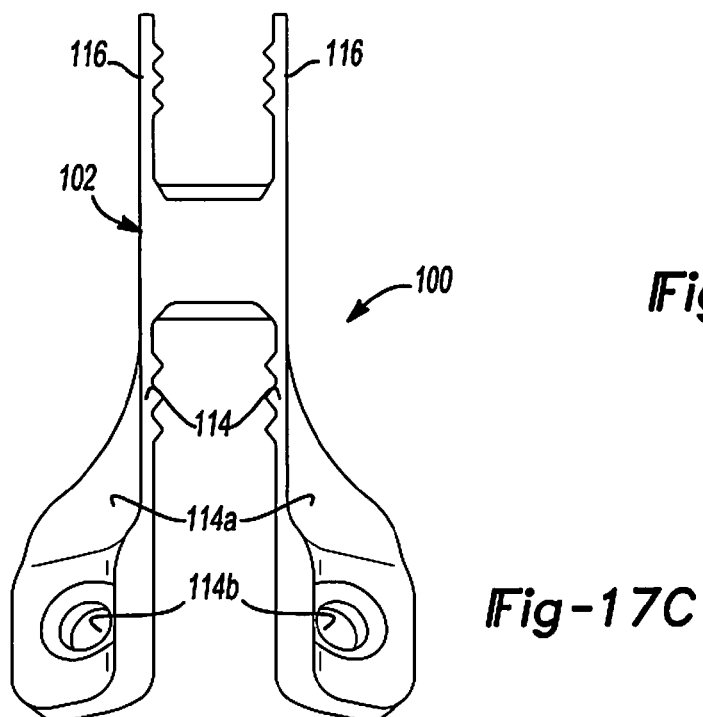
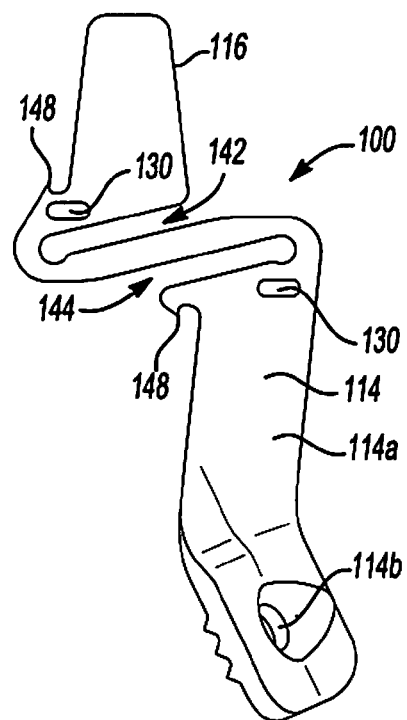
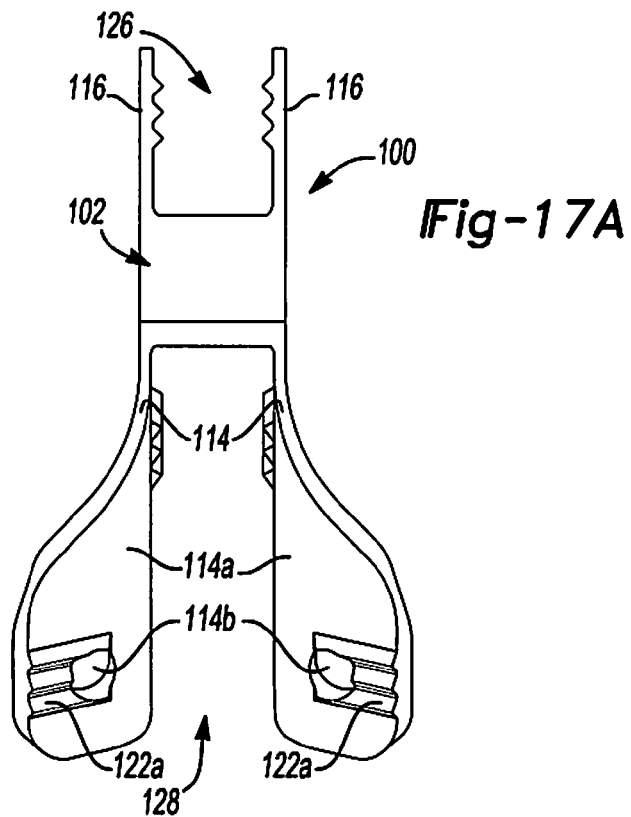
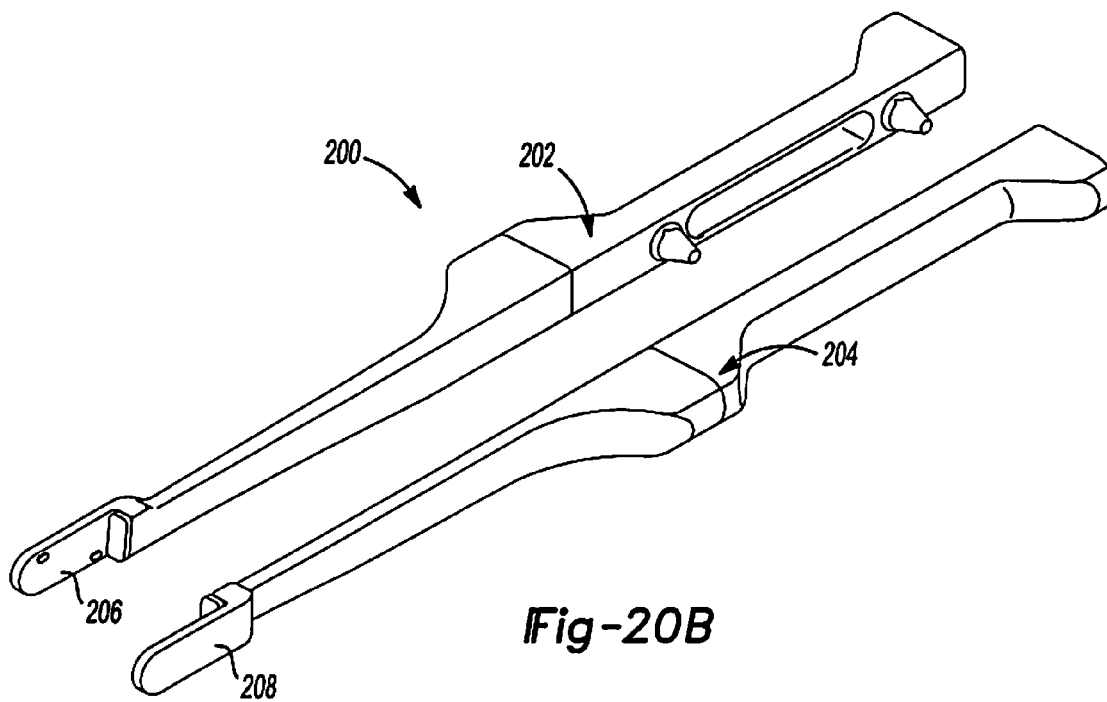
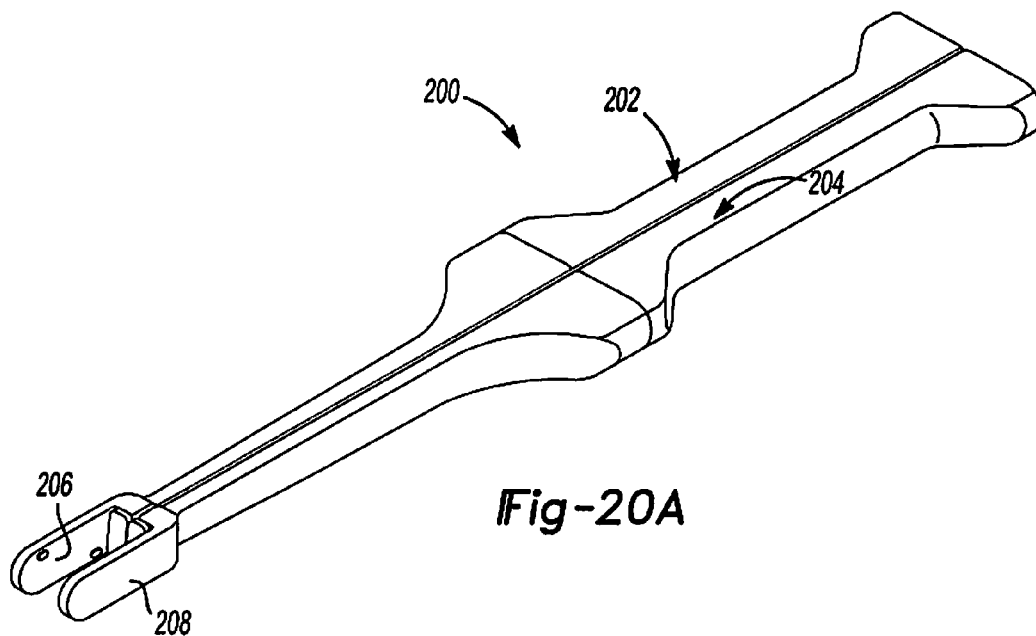


Fig-16C









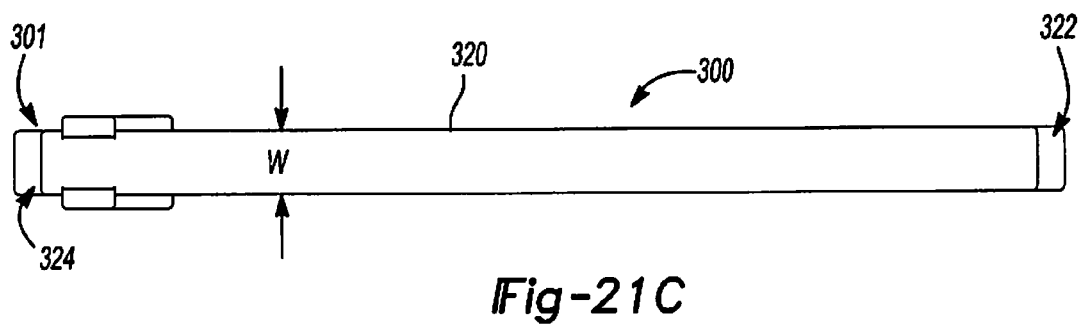
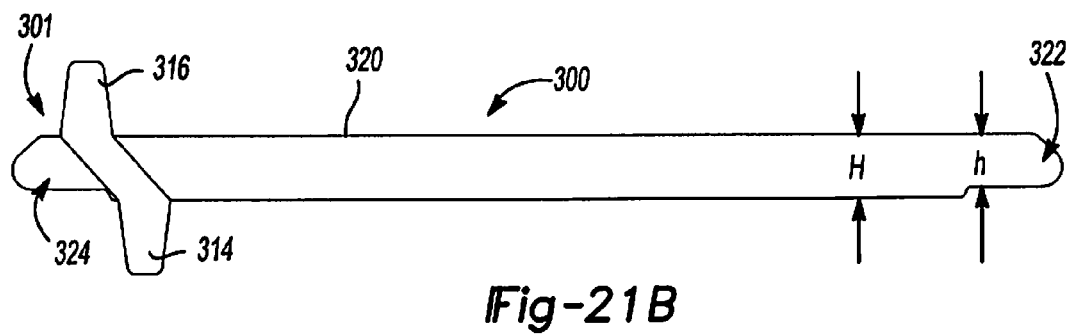
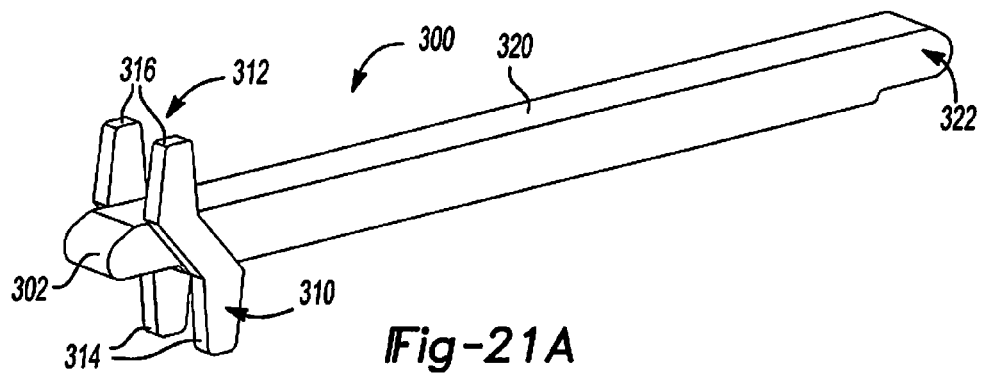


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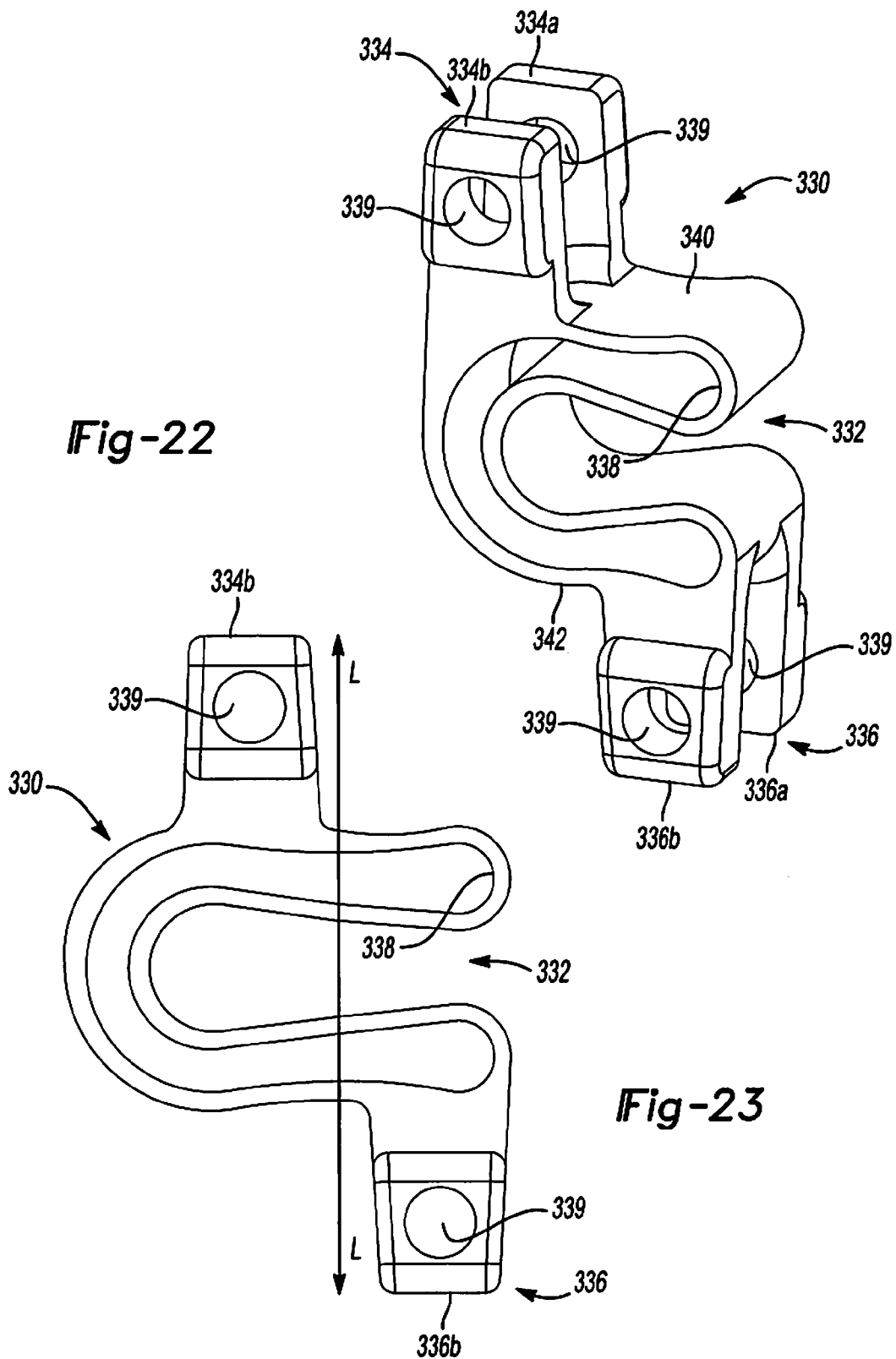


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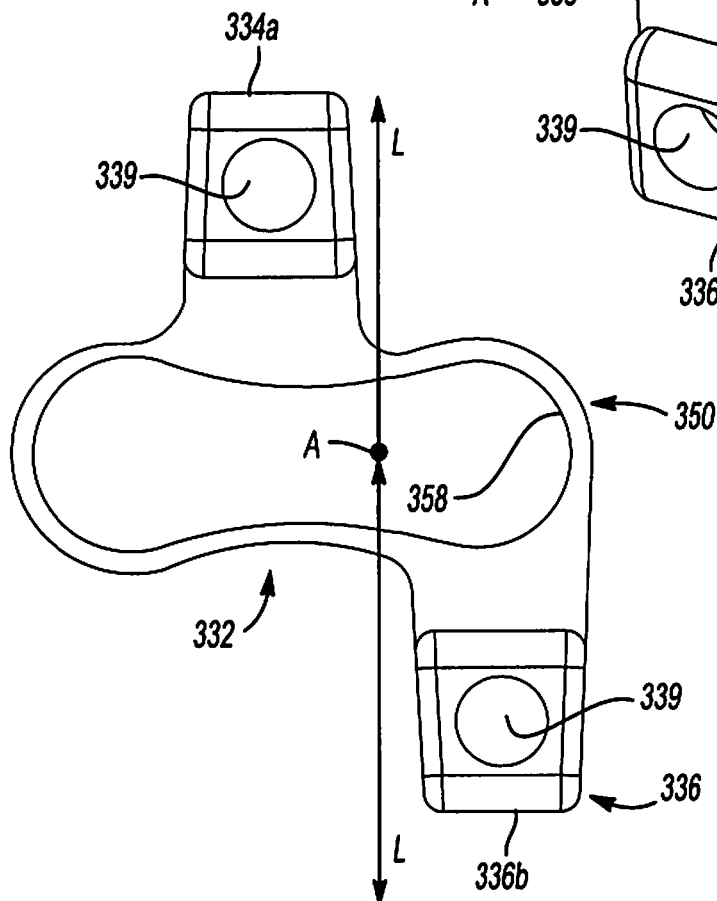
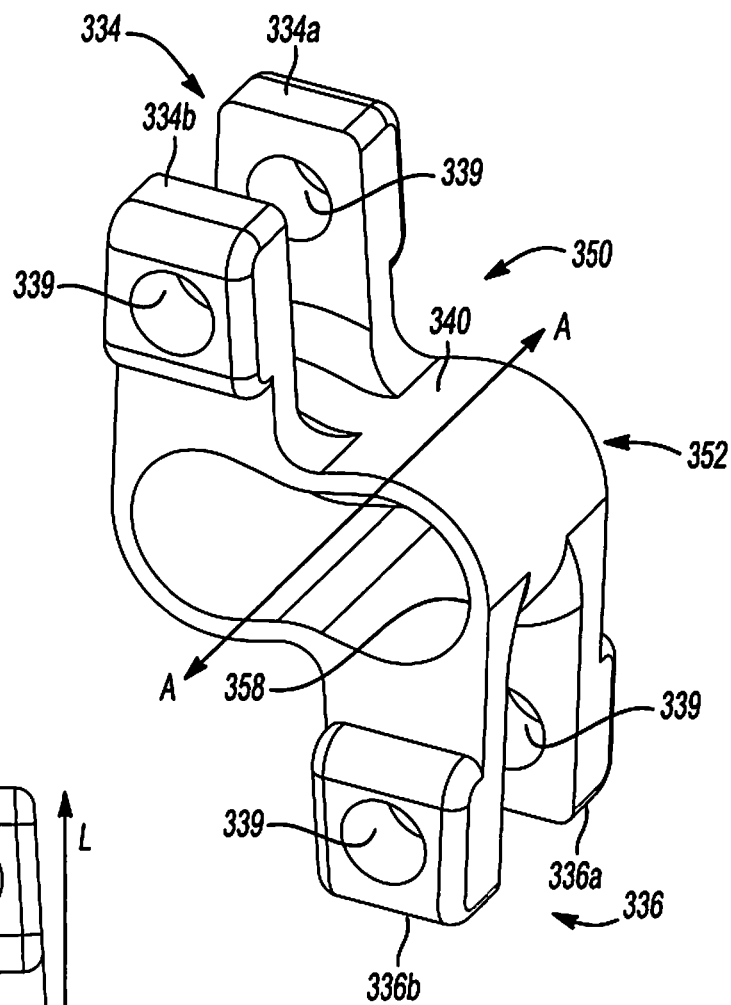


Fig-25

Fig-26

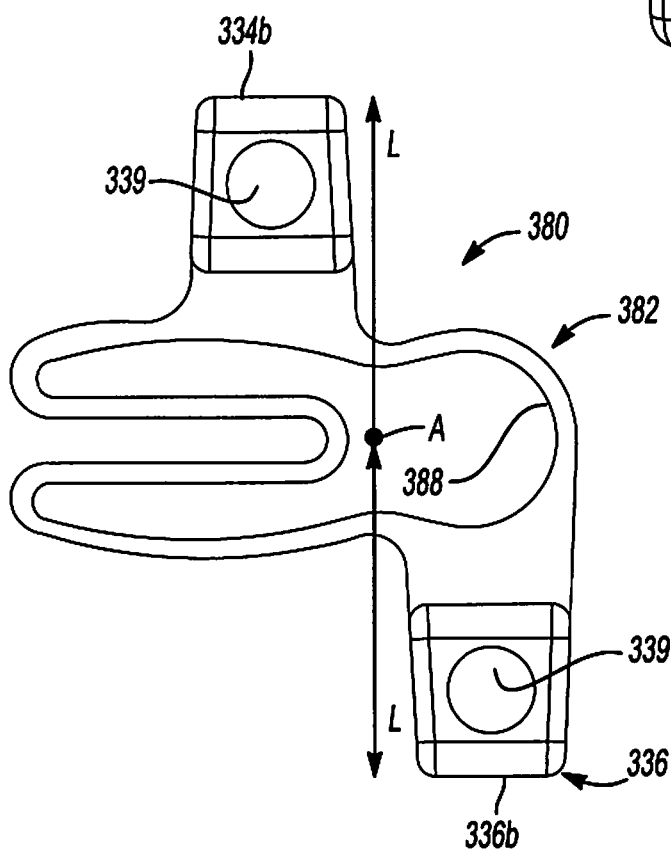
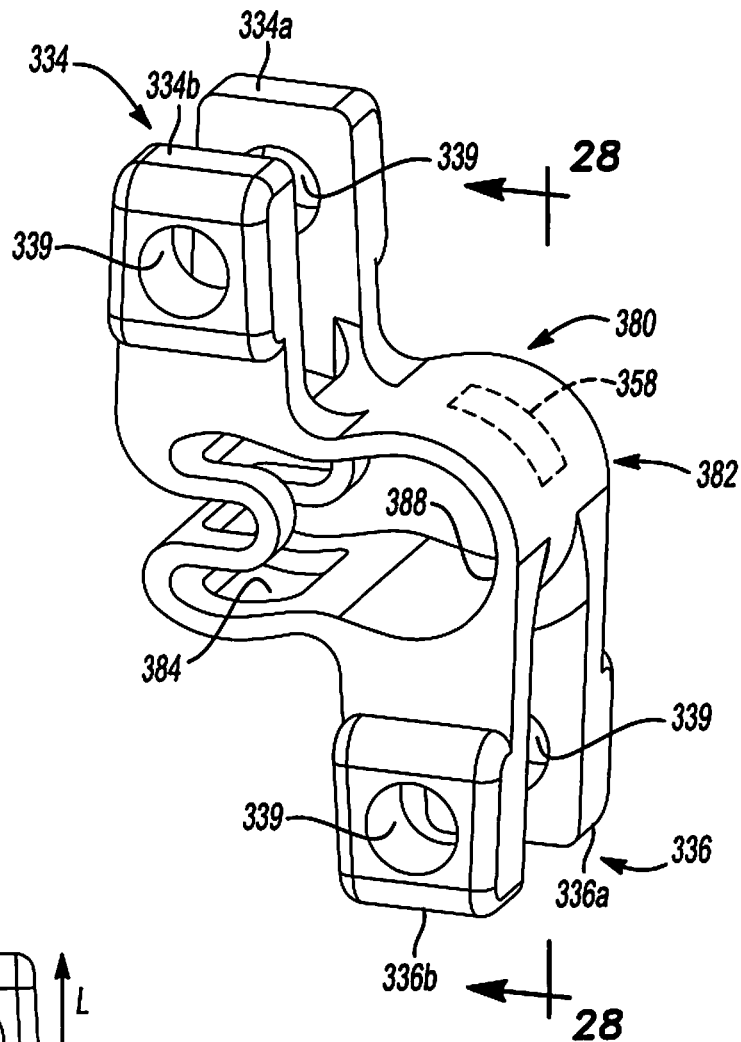


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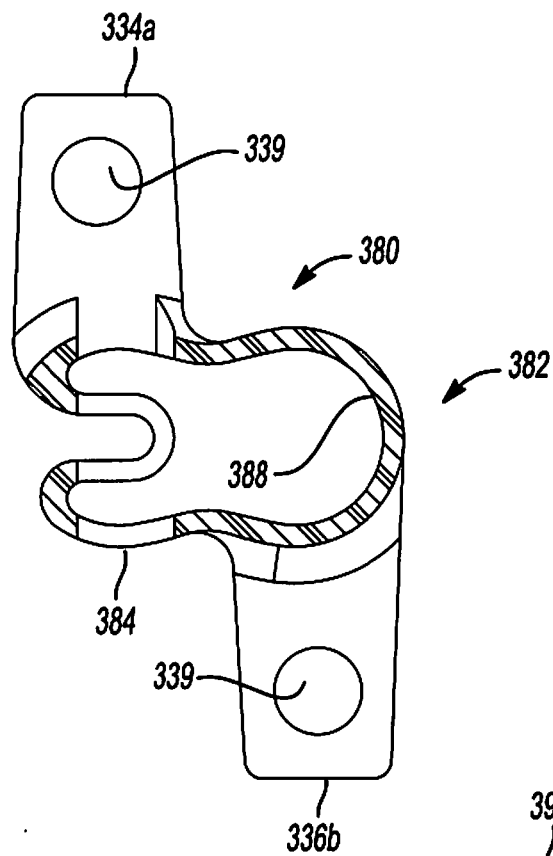


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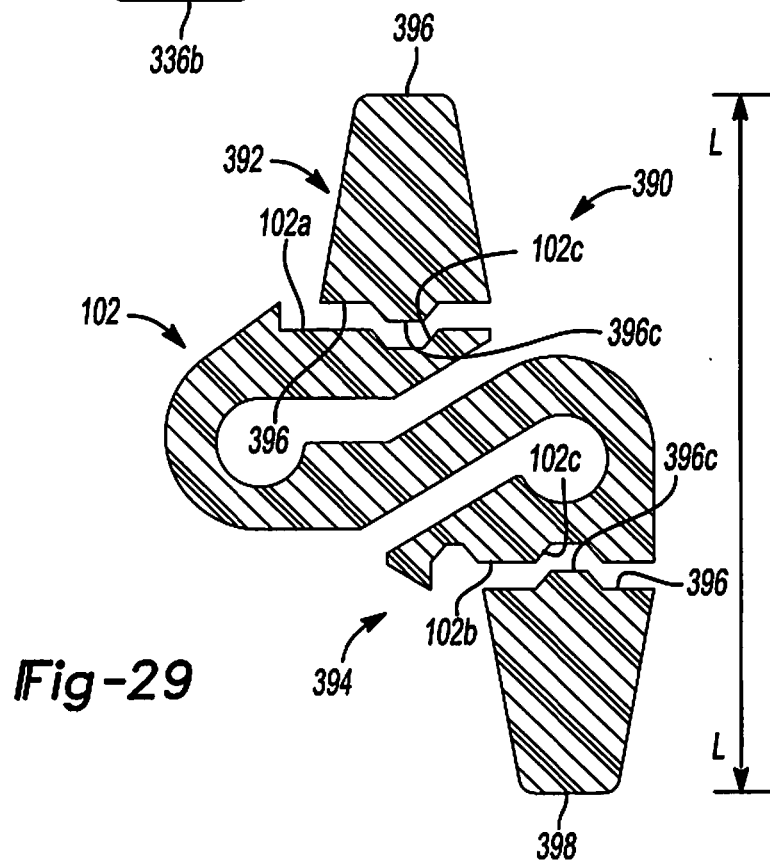


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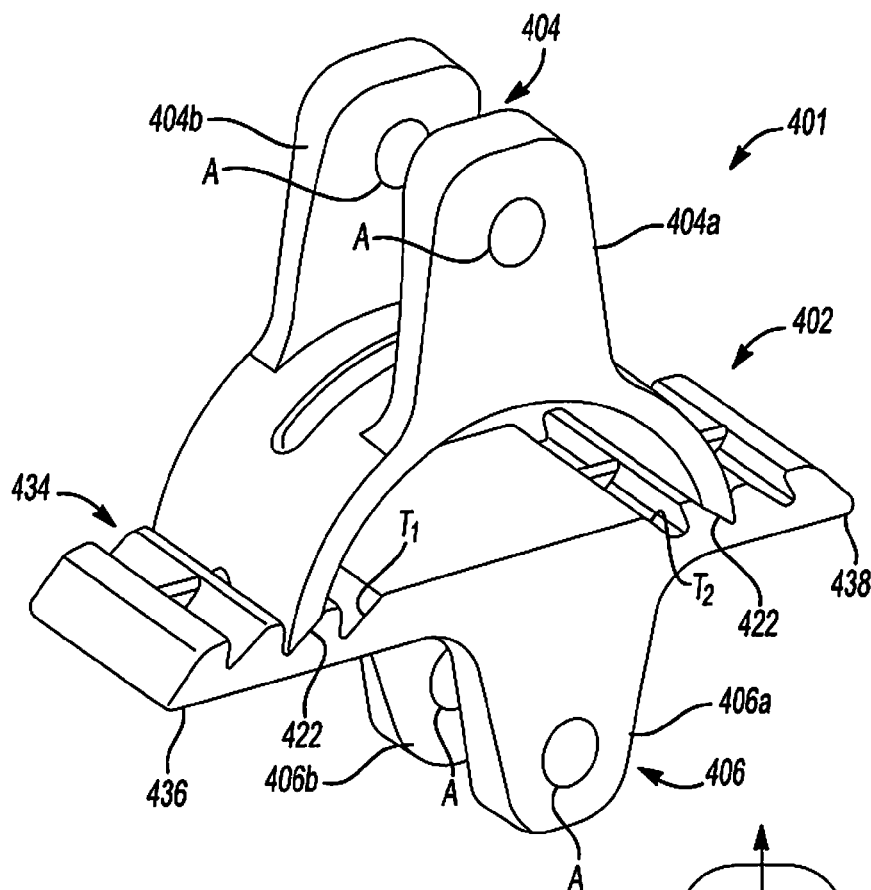


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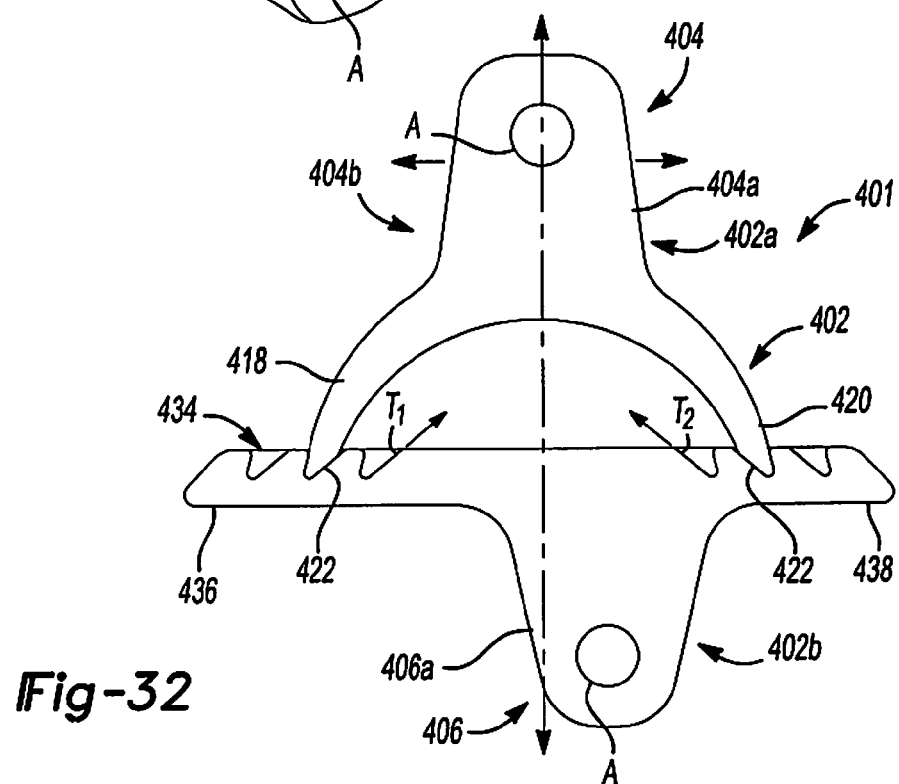


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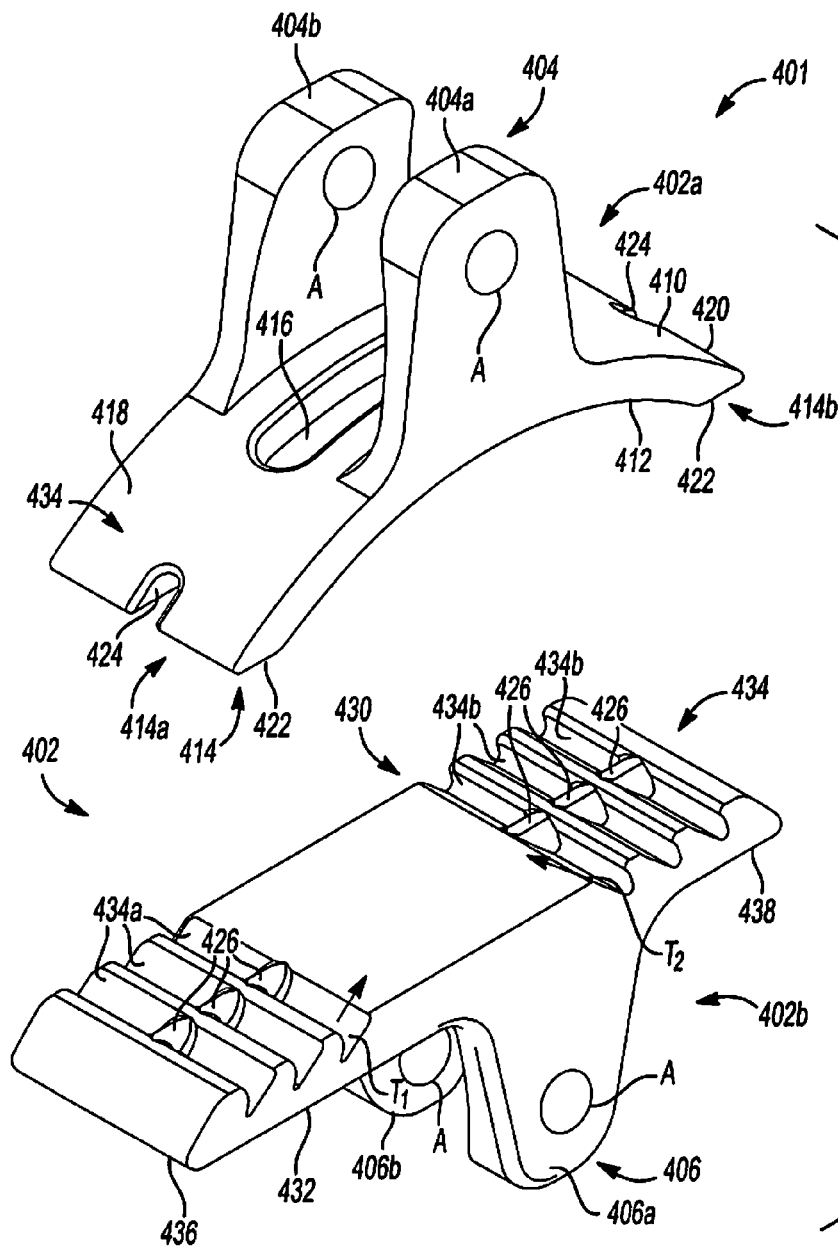
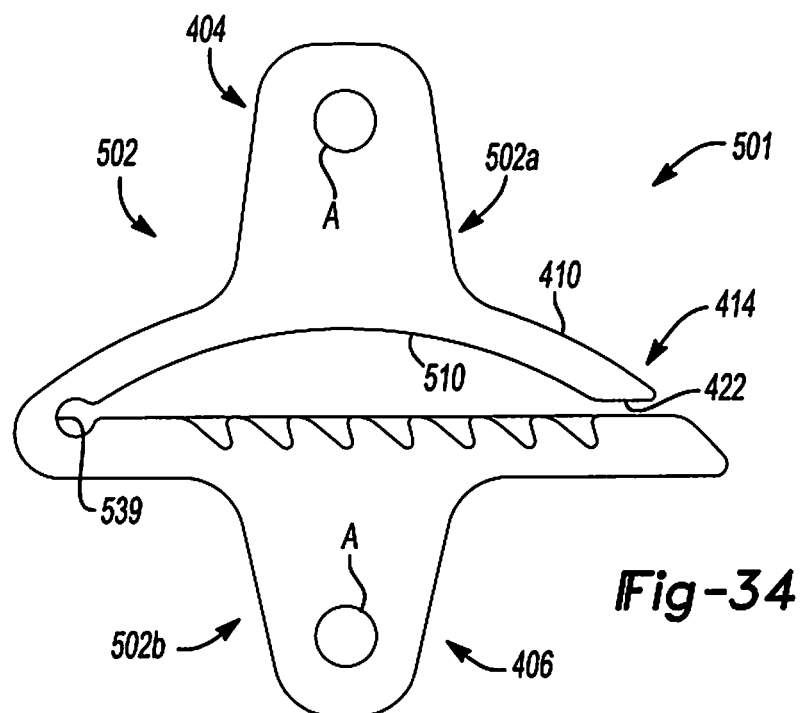
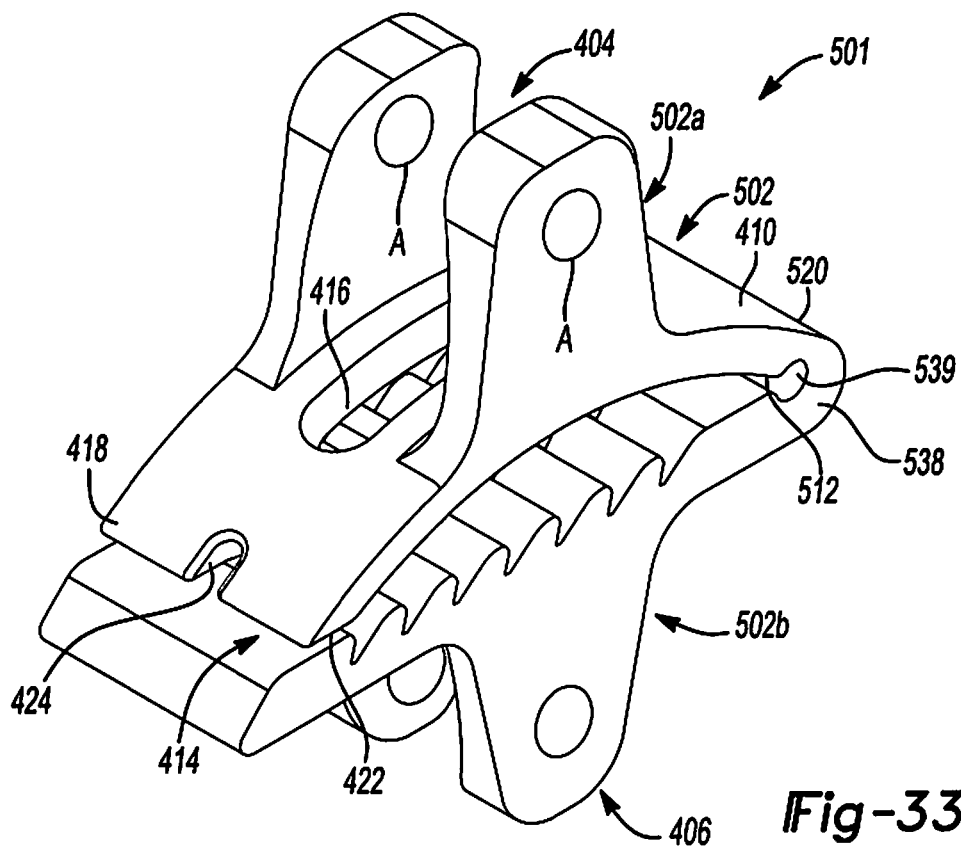


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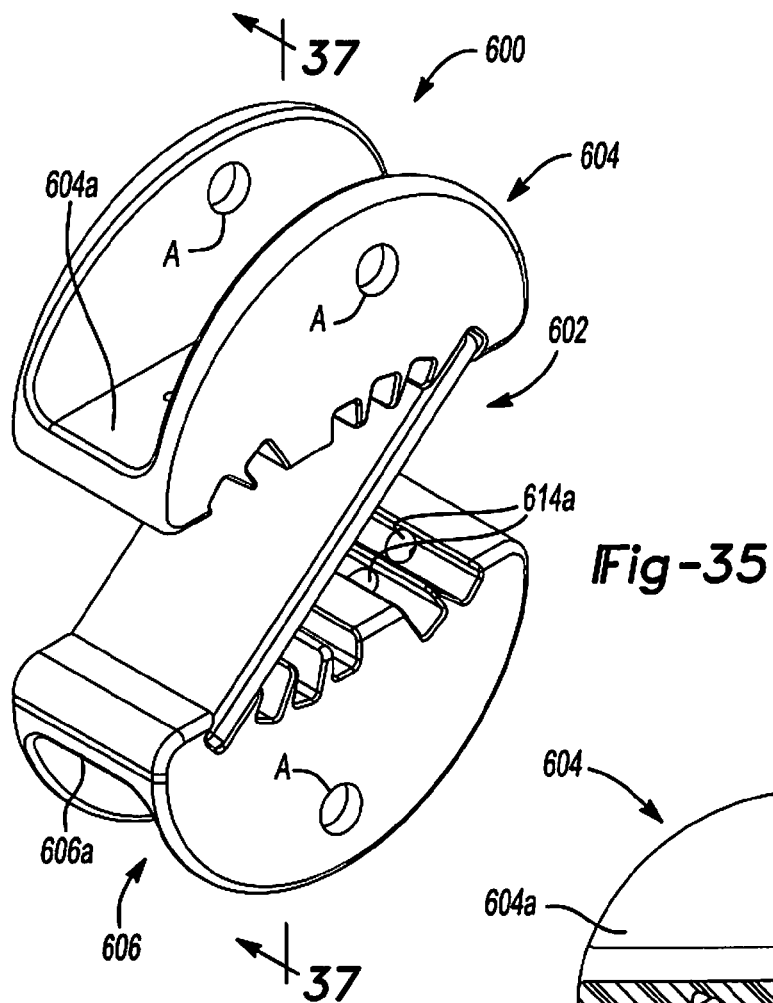
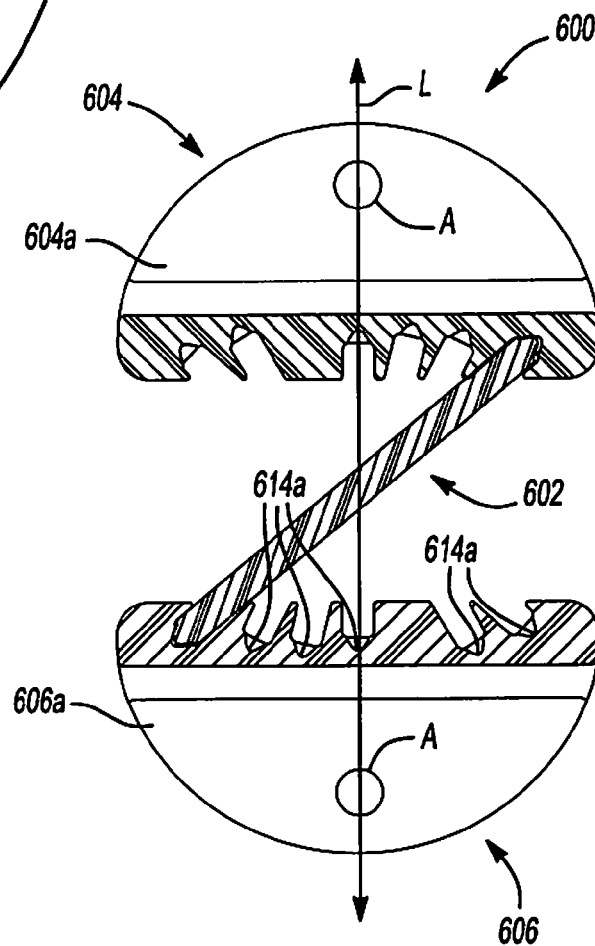


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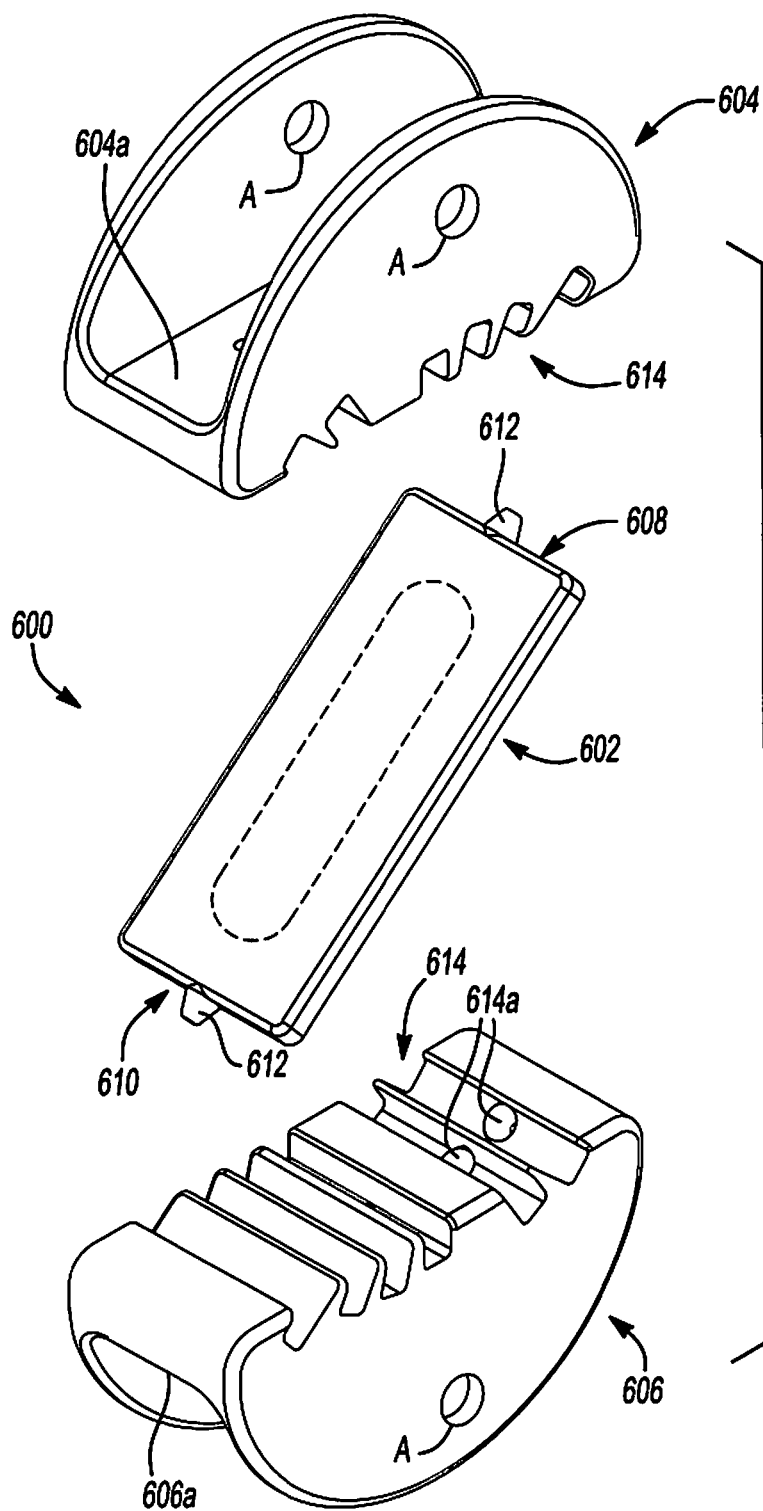


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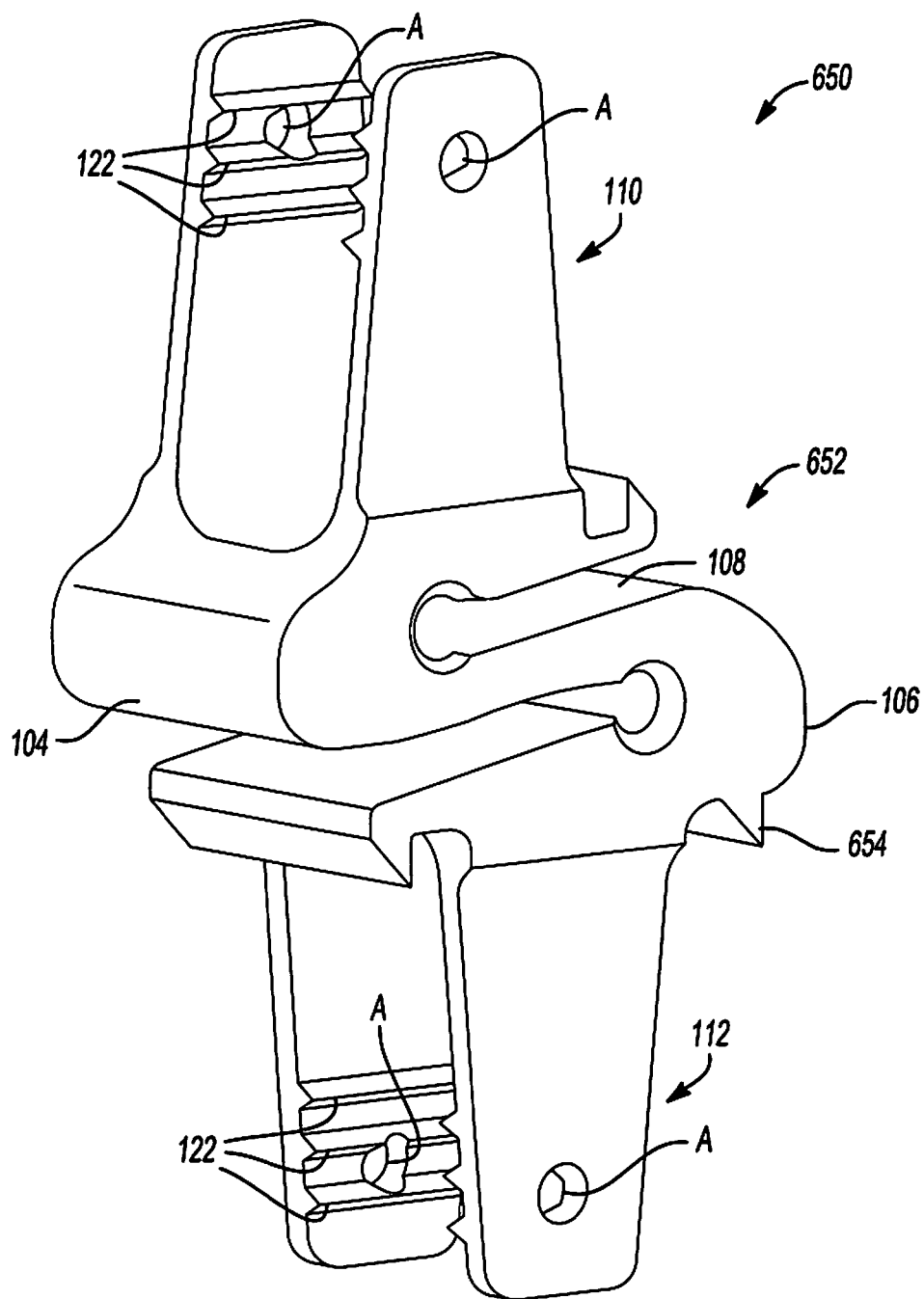


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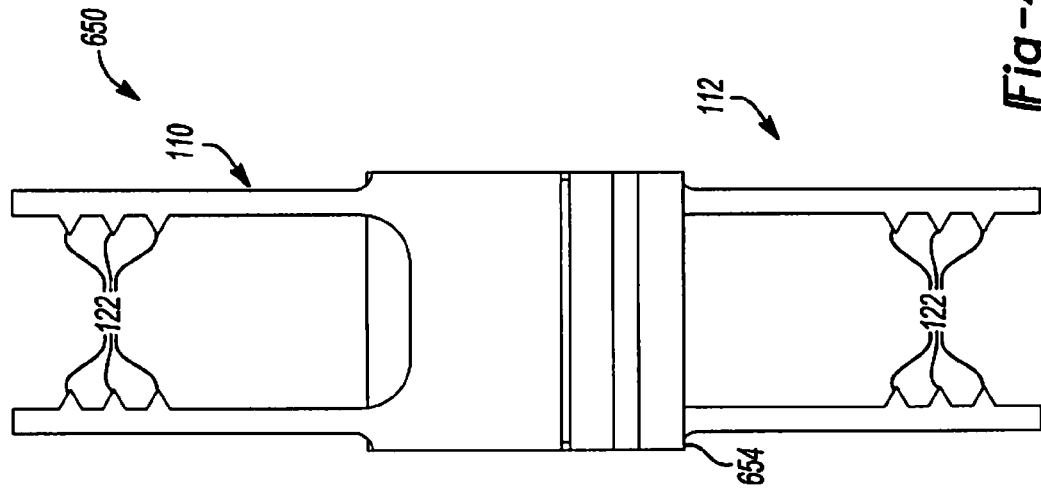


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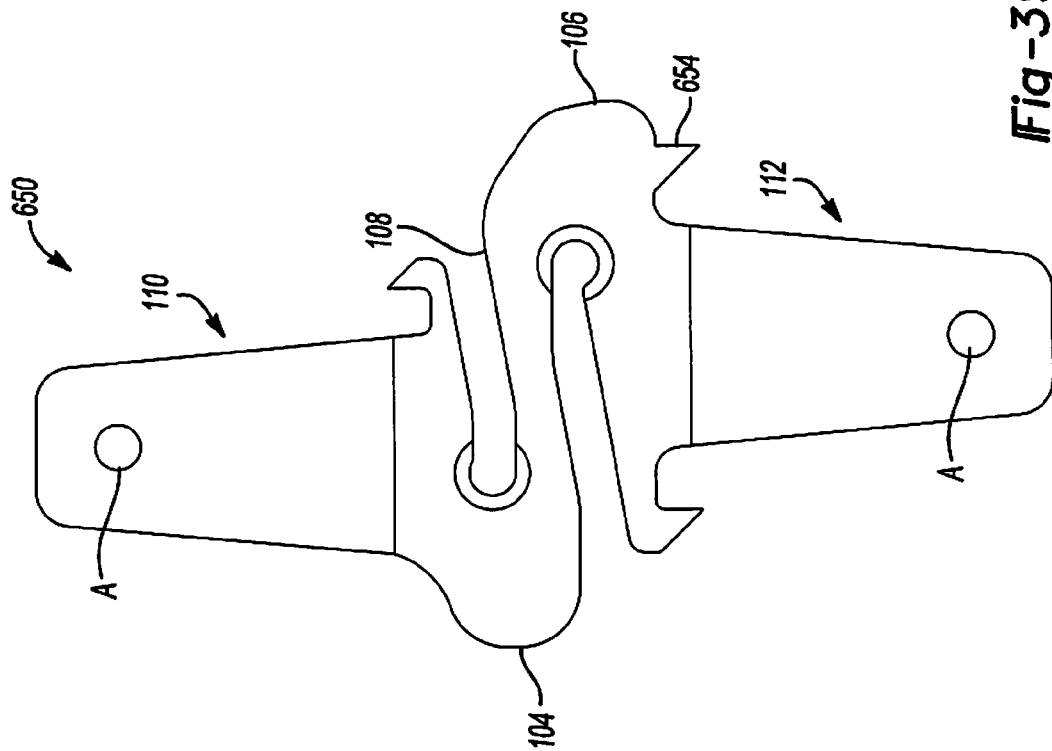
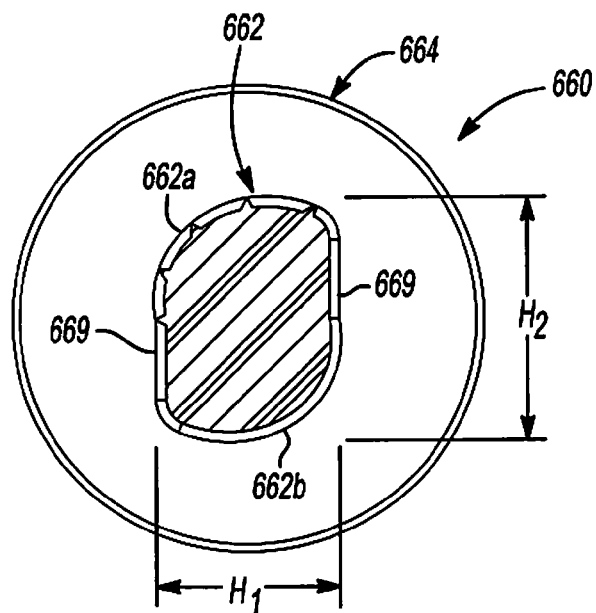
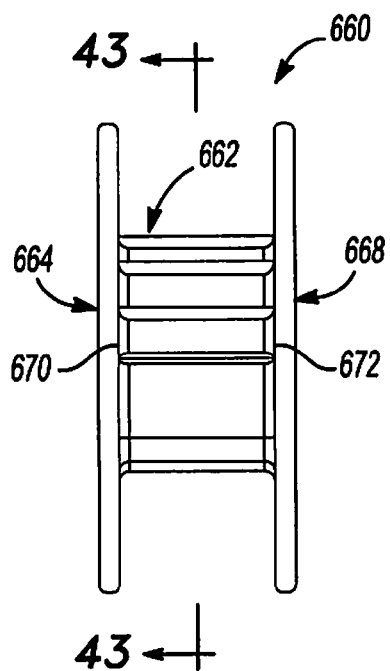
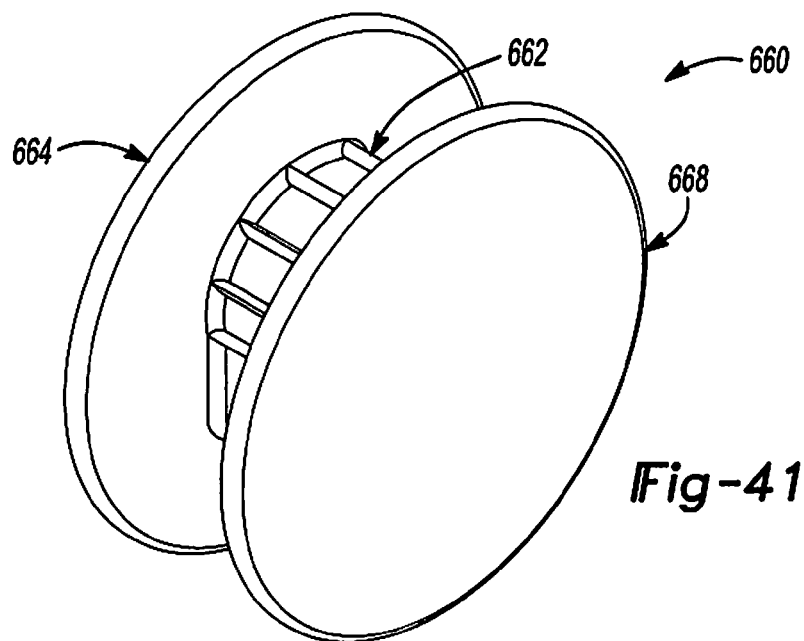


Fig-39



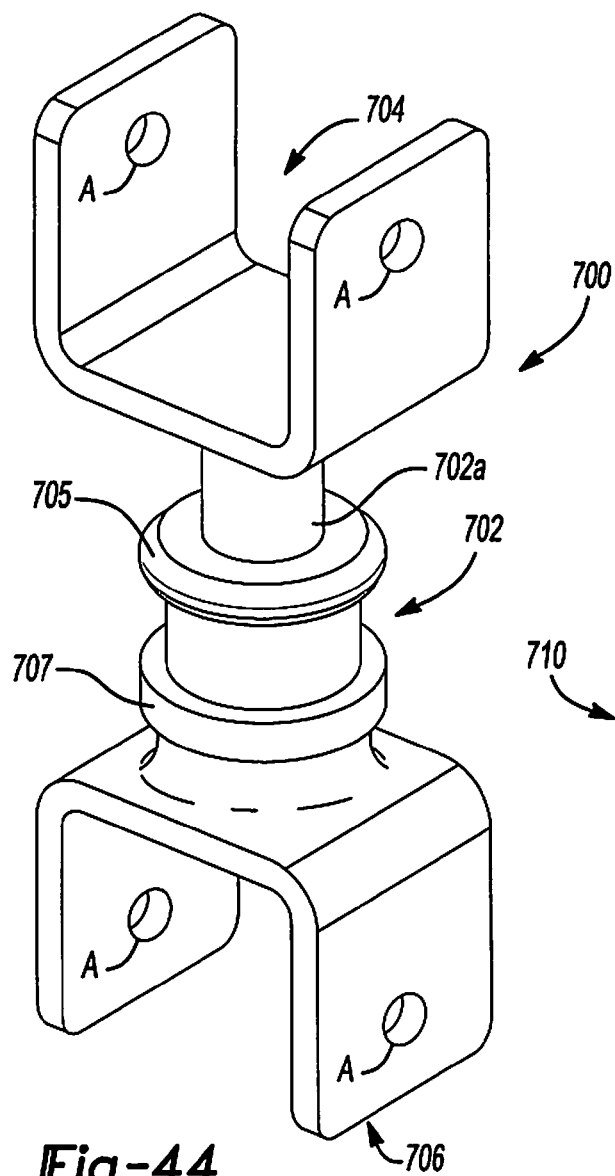
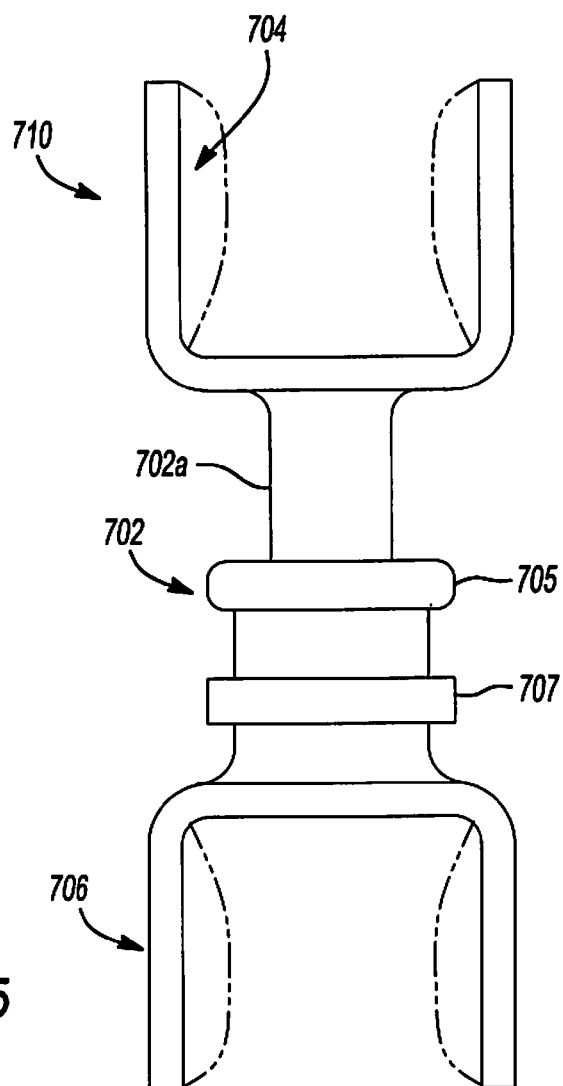


Fig-45



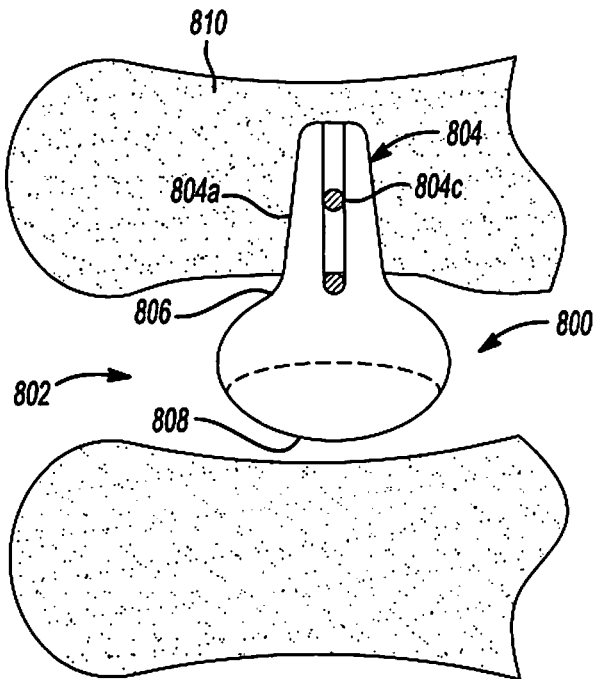


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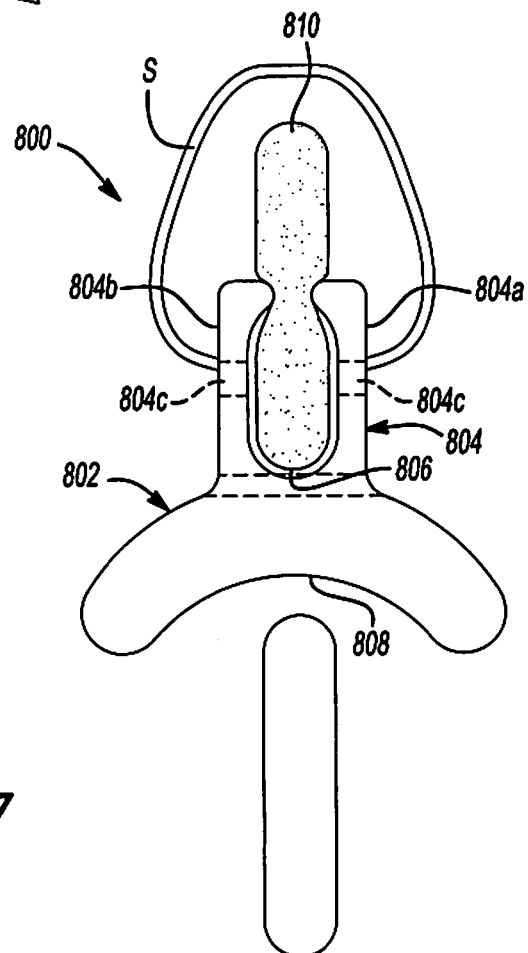


Fig-47

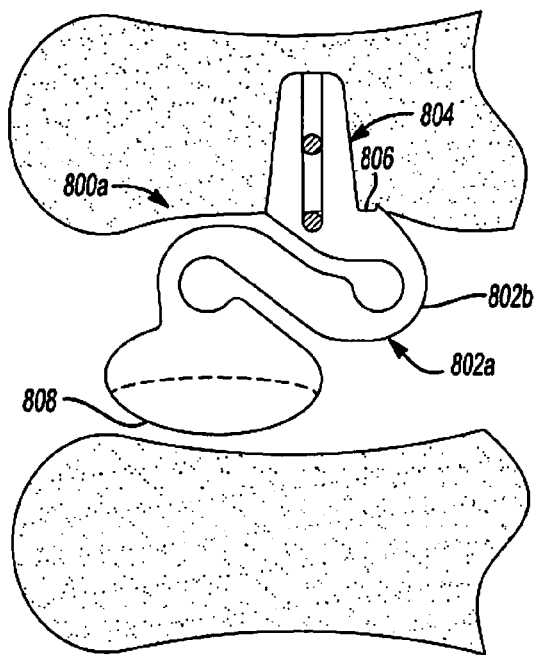


Fig-48

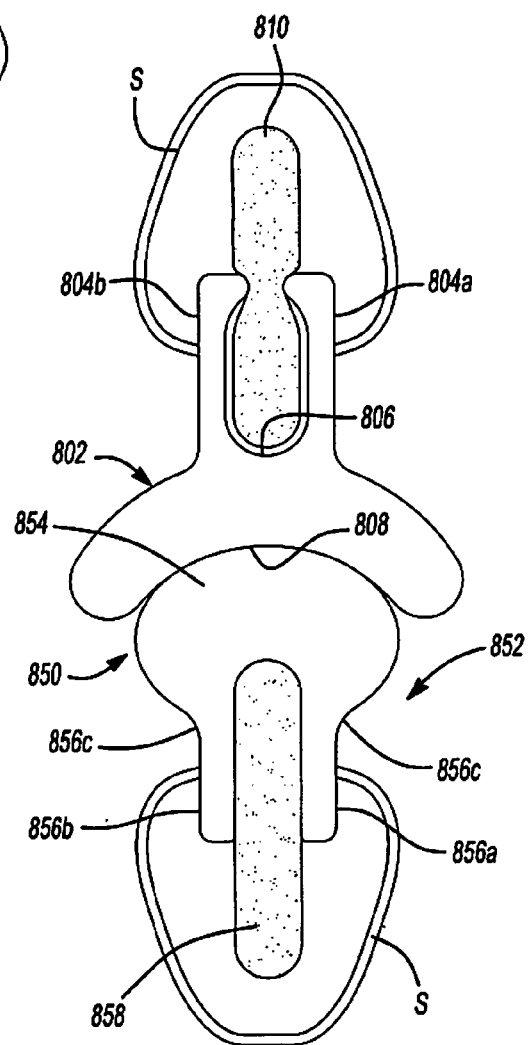


Fig-49

1

INTERSPINOUS IMPLANT**CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

This application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/746,204, filed on May 9, 2007. The entire disclosure of the above application is incorporated herein by reference.

INTRODUCTION

Various interspinous implants are known for correcting damaged intervertebral disks or other conditions that can subject the spinous processes of adjacent vertebrae to stresses, overextension; painful wear and tear, or general instability of the spinal column.

The present teachings provide an interspinous implant that can stabilize the spine and limit overextension of the spine and excessive spacing between the superior and inferior processes.

SUMMARY

The present teachings provide an interspinous implant that includes a substantially S-shaped body having a longitudinal anterior-posterior axis and first and second ends, a first U-shaped extension attached to the first end, and a second U-shaped extension attached to the second end. The first and second extensions can be oriented at an angle relative to the anterior-posterior axis and engageable to first and second spinous processes. The second extension can be offset relative to the first extension along the anterior-posterior axis. In one aspect, the S-shaped body can be resilient and can include a first portion having first and second ends and being substantially U-shaped, a second portion having first and second ends and being substantially U-shaped and an intermediate portion connecting the second end of the first portion and the first end of the second portion

The present teachings also provide an interspinous implant that includes a resilient S-shaped body including first and second saddle-shaped portions, and first and second stirrup-shaped brackets extending at an angle and in opposite directions from the first and second saddle-shaped portions. The first and second stirrup-shaped brackets can engage first and second spinous processes.

Also provided is an interspinous implant defining a longitudinal axis. The interspinous implant can include a first member having a first end and a second end. At least one of the first end and the second end can include a mating portion. The interspinous implant can also include a second member. The second member can have a first end, a second end and at least one receiving portion formed adjacent to at least one of the first end and the second end. The at least one receiving portion can receive the mating portion to couple the first member to the second member at a desired orientation. The interspinous implant can also include a first extension, which can be coupled to the first member substantially opposite the mating portion. The first extension can be adapted to engage a first spinous process. The interspinous implant can comprise a second extension, which can be coupled to the second member substantially opposite the at least one receiving portion. The second extension can be adapted to engage a second spinous process.

Further provided is an interspinous implant defining a longitudinal axis. The interspinous implant can include a body having a first end opposite a second end. Each of the first end

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and the second end can include a mating portion. The interspinous implant can also comprise a first extension, which can have at least one slot formed opposite a first channel to receive the mating portion of the first end. The first channel can be adapted to engage a first spinous process. The interspinous implant can include a second extension, which can have at least one slot formed opposite a second channel to receive the mating portion of the second end. The second channel can be adapted to engage a second spinous process. Each of the at least one slot of the first extension and the at least one slot of the second extension can be formed at an angle relative to the longitudinal axis such that when the first extension and second extension are coupled to the body, the body lies in a plane substantially transverse to the longitudinal axis.

Also provided is an interspinous spacer defining a longitudinal axis, which includes a first member. The first member can have a first end and a second end. The first end and the second end can each include a mating portion. The interspinous implant can also include a second member, which can have a first end, a second end and a plurality of receiving portions formed adjacent to the first end and the second end that receive a respective one of the mating portions to couple the first member to the second member. The interspinous implant can include a first U-shaped extension coupled to the first member substantially opposite the mating portions. The first U-shaped extension can be adapted to engage a first spinous process. The interspinous implant can also include a second U-shaped extension coupled to the second member substantially opposite the plurality of receiving portions. The second U-shaped extension can be adapted to engage a second spinous process. The first member can be coupled to the second member such that the first U-shaped extension is laterally offset from the second U-shaped extension.

Further areas of applicability of the present teachings will become apparent from the description provided hereinafter. It should be understood that the description and specific examples are intended for purposes of illustration only and are not intended to limit the scope of the teachings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present teachings will become more fully understood from the detailed description and the accompanying drawings, wherein:

FIG. 1 is a side view of an interspinous implant according to the present teachings, the interspinous implant shown implanted in a spine;

FIG. 2 is a rear view of the interspinous implant of FIG. 1, the interspinous implant shown implanted in a spine;

FIG. 3 is a side view of two interspinous implants according to the present teachings, the interspinous implants shown implanted in a spine;

FIG. 4 is a perspective view of an interspinous implant according to the present teachings;

FIG. 5 is a rear view of the interspinous implant of FIG. 4;

FIG. 6 is a side view of the interspinous implant of FIG. 4, shown in a first configuration;

FIG. 6A illustrates side views of a series of representative interspinous implants according to the present teachings;

FIG. 7 is a side view of the interspinous implant of FIG. 4, shown in a third configuration;

FIG. 7A is a side view of the interspinous implant of FIG. 4, shown in a second configuration;

FIG. 8 is a perspective view of an interspinous implant according to the present teachings;

FIG. 9 is a side view of the interspinous implant of FIG. 8;

FIG. 10 is a rear view of the interspinous implant of FIG. 8;

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FIG. 11 is a perspective view of an interspinous implant according to the present teachings;

FIG. 12 is a side view of the interspinous implant of FIG. 11;

FIG. 13 is a perspective view of an interspinous implant according to the present teachings;

FIG. 13A is a rear view of the interspinous implant of FIG. 13;

FIG. 13B is a side view of the interspinous implant of FIG. 13;

FIG. 14 is an environmental view of an interspinous implant according to the present teachings, the interspinous implant shown implanted in a spine;

FIG. 14A is a rear view of the interspinous implant of FIG. 14;

FIG. 14B is a side view of the interspinous implant of FIG. 14;

FIG. 14C is a front view of the interspinous implant of FIG. 14;

FIG. 15 is an environmental view of an interspinous implant according to the present teachings, the interspinous implant shown implanted in a spine;

FIG. 15A is a rear view of the interspinous implant of FIG. 15;

FIG. 15B is a side view of the interspinous implant of FIG. 15;

FIG. 16 is an environmental view of an interspinous implant according to the present teachings, the interspinous implant shown implanted in a spine;

FIG. 16A is a rear view of the interspinous implant of FIG. 16;

FIG. 16B is a side view of the interspinous implant of FIG. 16;

FIG. 16C is a front view of the interspinous implant of FIG. 16;

FIG. 17A is rear view of an interspinous implant according to the present teachings;

FIG. 17B is a side view of the interspinous implant of FIG. 17;

FIG. 17C is a front view of the interspinous implant of FIG. 17;

FIG. 18A is a perspective view of an inserter for an interspinous implant according to the present teachings, the inserter shown holding the interspinous implant;

FIG. 18B is an exploded view of the inserter of FIG. 18A;

FIG. 19A is a perspective view of an inserter for an interspinous implant according to the present teachings;

FIG. 19B is a perspective view of the inserter of FIG. 19A, the inserter shown holding the interspinous implant;

FIG. 20A is a perspective view of an inserter for an interspinous implant according to the present teachings;

FIG. 20B is an exploded view of the inserter of FIG. 20A;

FIG. 21A is a perspective view of a trial sizer for an interspinous implant according to the present teachings;

FIG. 21B is a side view of the trial sizer of FIG. 21A;

FIG. 21C is a plan view of the trial sizer of FIG. 21A;

FIG. 22 is a perspective illustration of an exemplary interspinous implant according to various teachings;

FIG. 23 is a side view of the interspinous implant of FIG. 22;

FIG. 24 is a perspective illustration of an exemplary interspinous implant according to various teachings;

FIG. 25 is a side view of the interspinous implant of FIG. 24;

FIG. 26 is a perspective illustration of an exemplary interspinous implant according to various teachings;

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FIG. 27 is a side view of the interspinous implant of FIG. 26;

FIG. 28 is a cross-sectional illustration of the interspinous implant of FIG. 26, taken along line 28-28 of FIG. 26;

FIG. 29 is a schematic cross-sectional illustration of an exemplary interspinous implant according to various teachings;

FIG. 30 is a perspective illustration of an exemplary interspinous implant according to various teachings;

FIG. 31 is an exploded view of the interspinous implant of FIG. 30;

FIG. 32 is a side view of the interspinous implant of FIG. 30;

FIG. 33 is a perspective illustration of an exemplary interspinous implant according to various teachings;

FIG. 34 is a side view of the interspinous implant of FIG. 33;

FIG. 35 is a perspective illustration of an exemplary interspinous implant according to various teachings;

FIG. 36 is an exploded view of the interspinous implant of FIG. 35;

FIG. 37 is a cross-sectional illustration of the interspinous implant of FIG. 35, taken along line 37-37 of FIG. 35;

FIG. 38 is a perspective illustration of an exemplary interspinous implant according to various teachings;

FIG. 39 is a side view of the interspinous implant of FIG. 38;

FIG. 40 is a front view of the interspinous implant of FIG. 38;

FIG. 41 is a perspective illustration of an exemplary interspinous implant according to various teachings;

FIG. 42 is a side view of the interspinous implant of FIG. 41;

FIG. 43 is a cross-sectional illustration of the interspinous implant of FIG. 41, taken along line 43-43 of FIG. 42;

FIG. 44 is a perspective illustration of an exemplary interspinous implant according to various teachings;

FIG. 45 is a side view of the interspinous implant of FIG. 44;

FIG. 46 is a schematic illustration of an exemplary interspinous implant according to various teachings;

FIG. 47 is a front environmental view of the interspinous implant of FIG. 46;

FIG. 48 is a schematic illustration of an exemplary interspinous implant according to various teachings; and

FIG. 49 is a schematic illustration of an exemplary interspinous implant according to various teachings.

DESCRIPTION OF VARIOUS ASPECTS

The following description is merely exemplary in nature and is in no way intended to limit the present teachings, applications, or uses. The present teachings generally provide an interspinous implant that can be used to limit overextension of the spine and provide normal motion. Further, the interspinous implant can stabilize the posterior spinous processes and promote fusion of the vertebral bodies. The present teachings can be used to provide interspinous implants for procedures intended to alleviate conditions resulting from damaged intervertebral disks, spinal stenosis or other conditions that can subject the spinous processes of adjacent vertebrae to stresses, overextension, painful wear and tear, or general instability of the spinal column. According to the present teachings, the interspinous implant can be used at any level of the spine, including, but not limited to L5-S1 levels.

Referring to FIGS. 1 and 2, an exemplary interspinous implant 100 according to the present teachings is illustrated

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as implanted between two spinous processes **82** of adjacent or contiguous vertebrae **84** of a spine **80**. It will be appreciated that one or more interspinous implants **100** can be used, as determined by the surgeon. Referring to FIG. 3, for example, two interspinous implants **100** are illustrated as implanted in a spine **80**. It should be noted, however, that multiple interspinous implants **100** could be employed in a single surgical procedure, such as in the case of a multiple level procedure.

Referring to FIGS. 4-14C, and 16-17B, the interspinous implant **100** can include a body **102**, and first and second extensions or brackets **112**, **110**. The body **102** can include first and second substantially U-shaped or saddle-shaped portions **104**, **106** connected to one another by an intermediate portion **108**. The first and second portions **104**, **106** are oriented on opposite sides of the intermediate portion **108** along an axis A, in an opposing or antagonizing fashion, such that the body **102** can be substantially S-shaped. The body **102** can be made to be resilient such that the body **102** can operate as a tension spring, as discussed below. It should be understood, however, that the body **102** could be made rigid for use in a fusion spinal procedure. Upon implantation, the axis A of the body **102** is oriented in the anterior-posterior direction, as shown in FIG. 1, such that spine loads can be distributed over both first and second U-shaped portions **104**, **106**, thereby reducing by about half the load carried by each portion **104**, **106**.

The first extension **112**, or the second extensions **110**, or both extensions **112**, **110** can be either fixedly or modularly connected to the body **102**. The modular connection can be, for example, a taper connection, a dovetail connection, a snap fit connection, or other modular-type connection that allows easy removal of the corresponding first or second extension **112**, **110** for minimally invasive insertion.

In another aspect, the first and second extensions **110**, **112** can be movably connected to the body **102**, such that the first and second extensions **110**, **112** can be moved to a compact configuration for inserting the interspinous implant **100** into the spine. For example, the first and second extensions **110**, **112** can be connected to the body **102** by pins received in corresponding elongated apertures or slots formed through the first and second extensions **112**, **110**. Translational movement of the first and second extensions **110**, **112** relative to the body **102**, with the pins sliding along the corresponding slots, can collapse the first and second extensions **110**, **112** relative to the body **102** into a compact configuration. In another example, the first and second extensions **110**, **112** can be rotatably coupled to the body **102**, with hinges, pivots, living hinges, etc., for example. The first and second extensions **110**, **112** can be rotated relative to the body **102** to a compact configuration for inserting the interspinous implant **100** into the spine.

In another aspect, one of the first or second extensions **112**, **110** can be omitted. For example, the inferior extension **110** can be omitted and the body **102** can be formed as curved member that can act as an extension stop that does not limit flexion. Various fasteners, including screws, bolts, sutures, polyurethane suture cable, or cables can pass through openings, such as holes or elongated slots or other apertures provided through the first and second extensions **112**, **110** or the body **102**, for securing the interspinous implant **100** to the spinous process **82**. Alternatively, the cables could be woven directly into the interspinous implant **100**.

Referring to FIGS. 6 and 6A, exemplary sizes and shapes of the intervertebral implant **100** are illustrated. Referring to FIG. 6, for example, the first U-shaped portion **104** can include first and second ends **103**, **105**, and the second U-shaped portion **106** can include first and second ends **107**,

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109. The intermediate portion **108** can connect the second end **105** of the first portion **104** to the first end **107** of the second portion **106**. The first and second extensions **112**, **110** can extend substantially perpendicularly or at another angle relative to the axis A from the first and second ends **103**, **109** of the first and second portions **104**, **106** respectively.

The first and second extensions **112**, **110** can be in the form of stirrup-shaped brackets for receiving corresponding adjacent spinous processes **82**. The first extension **112** can include a pair of tabs or legs **116** defining an opening **126** for receiving a first spinous process **82**. Each leg **116** can include anti-slip formations **122** for supporting, or engaging as needed, the spinous process **82**. The anti-slip formations **122** can be in the form of series of sagittal teeth that may be interrupted by a coronal break **124** defining two columns **123**, as illustrated in FIG. 4. Similarly, the second extension **110** can include a pair of tabs or legs **114** defining an opening **128** for receiving a second spinous process **82**. Each leg **114** can include anti-slip formations **122** for supporting or engaging the spinous process **82**. In one aspect, and in particular when the interspinous implant **100** is made of metal, such as titanium, shape memory metal or other biocompatible metal, the first and second extensions **112**, **110** can be crimped onto the corresponding spinous processes **82** for engaging the spinous processes **82**. The first and second extensions **112**, **110** can also be fastened with screws or bolts or other fasteners on the spinous processes.

Referring to FIGS. 6, 7 and 7A, the geometry and construction of the body **102** can allow the body **102** to move between several configurations, including a first undeformed (or expanded) configuration, shown in FIG. 6, a second deformed and closed or collapsed configuration, shown in FIG. 7 and a third deformed and expanded configuration, shown in FIG. 7A. The first and second U-shaped portions **104**, **106** can define corresponding first and second channels or gaps **142**, **144** relative to the intermediate portion **108**. The first and second channels **142**, **144** can extend parallel to each other and oblique to the longitudinal axis of the implant **100** along at least portions of respective lengths thereof. In the undeformed configuration, the first and second channels **142**, **144** can remain completely open with open end portions **150**, as shown in FIG. 6, such that each channel **142**, **144** forms an open loop. In the deformed and closed configuration, the end portions **150** of the first and second channels **142**, **144** can close, as shown in FIG. 7, such that each channel **142**, **144** forms a closed loop. In the deformed and open configuration the first and second channels **142**, **144** can remain completely open and the end portions **150** can diverge further from the undeformed configuration, as shown in FIG. 7A. Accordingly, the end portions **150** can effectively define positive safety stops that prevent over-compression of the resilient body **102** and corresponding overextension of the spine **80** posteriorly, and also can limit fatigue loads and fatigue failure of the intervertebral implant **100**.

The thickness or shape and size of the body **102** can be determined such that the body **102** only deforms elastically in a spring-like fashion and plastic deformation is avoided. For example, the intermediate portion **108** can have increased thickness relative to the first and second U-shaped portions **104**, **106**, and the body **102** can be shaped such that forces can be distributed through the thicker intermediate portion **108** or equally through the first and second portions **104**, **106**. Generally, the thickness and shape of the body **102** can vary, as shown in FIG. 6A, such that different motion characteristics or rigidity can be provided. The force distributing and resiliency characteristics of the body **102** can allow use of biocompatible materials that have modulus more similar to bone

than titanium and other metals, including, for example, PEEK, or other biocompatible polymeric materials in addition to metals.

An exemplary interspinous implant **100** constructed from PEEK is illustrated in FIGS. **13**, **13A** and **13B**. Instead of discrete anti-slip formations, the profile of the legs **116**, **114** of the first and second extensions **112**, **110** of the interspinous implant of FIG. **13** can be modified such that each leg **116**, **114** can have a curved inner surface **115**, and the corresponding leg **116**, **114** has a thickness that increases away from the body **102**. Each inner surface **115** can curve distally toward the curving surface **115** of the opposing leg **116**, **114** of its corresponding extension **112**, **110**. Accordingly, the corresponding openings **126**, **128** between the pair of legs **116**, **114** can decrease away from the body **102**, as shown in FIG. **13**. In this manner, the first and second extensions **112**, **110** can form scallop-like clips that can clamp onto the spinous processes **82** without crimping. The curved surfaces **115** can optionally include a relieved portion **113** defining teeth **113a** for better fixation. In this regard, the teeth **113a** can apply a constant clamping pressure, with a potential to remodel bone around the interspinous implant **100**, thus providing better or increased fixation.

The body **102** can also include superior and inferior teeth or other superior and inferior engagement formations **148** for better fixation in the spine and resistance to expulsion, as shown in FIGS. **4** and **8**, for example. In one aspect, the first U-shaped portion **104** of the body **102** can define an anterior surface **101** protruding into the vertebral foramen, such that the load on the disc space may be reduced, as shown in FIGS. **1** and **4**. In addition, in the case of a spinal fusion procedure, one or more grafts could be placed through or within U-shaped portion **104** of the body **102** to facilitate bone ingrowth.

Referring to FIGS. **8-10**, each leg **116**, **114** of the first and second extensions **112**, **110** can have a U-shaped opening or channel **154** defining a cantilevered or overhanging flange **152** that can operate as a resilient spring or clip for engaging the spinous processes **82** and allowing passage of a cable, ligament, graft or suture. In another aspect, referring to FIGS. **11** and **12**, each leg **116**, **114** of the first and second extensions **112**, **110** can include a longitudinal through-groove **160** substantially perpendicular or at another angle relative to the axis **A** of the body **102**. The longitudinal groove **160** can provide an access space for a cable, suture or other graft and can also reduce the thickness of each leg **116**, **114** and increase the resilience of the first and second extensions **112**, **110**.

Referring to FIGS. **14-14C**, **16-16C**, and **17A-17C**, the legs **114** of the second extensions **110** can include extended wide flanges **114a** that can engage the lamina or sacrum of the corresponding vertebra **84**. The flanges **114a** can include teeth, serrations or other anti-slip formations **122a**, as shown in FIGS. **14A**, **16A** and **17A**, for example. In one aspect, the flanges **114a** can include holes for receiving screws or other bone fasteners (not shown). It will be appreciated that the interspinous implant **100** can be used at any level of the spine, including but not limited to the L5-S1 levels.

Referring to FIGS. **15**, **15A**, and **15B**, the interspinous implant **100** can include a spinal connecting element portion **400**. The connecting element portion **400** can be formed of a suitable biocompatible metal, metal alloy or polymer, such as titanium or Polyether ether ketone (PEEK). The connecting element portion **400** can extend at an angle outwardly from each of the legs **114** and can be secured to the spine **80** with pedicle screws **500**. The connecting element portion **400** can be an integral or modular portion of the interspinous implant

100. The connecting element portion **400** can be curved to follow the anatomy of the spine **80**.

Referring to FIGS. **4**, **13B**, **14B**, **16B**, **17B**, the body **102** can also include pairs of superior and inferior recesses **130** for engagement with an insertion/extraction tool **200**, referenced as inserter **200** for short. The inserter **200** can be of a scissor-like type, as shown in FIGS. **18A** and **18B**, or of a tweezer-like type, as shown in FIGS. **19A** and **10B**, or chop-stick like type, as shown in FIGS. **20A** and **20B**. The inserter **200** can be made of plastic or metallic materials and can provide cushioning for holding the interspinous implant **100**. The inserter **200** can be size specific or universal.

Referring to FIGS. **18A** and **18B**, the scissor-like inserter **200** can include first and second handles **202**, **204** that can be pivotably coupled and include a tongue **210** and an elongated slot **212** that can be engaged to prevent opening. The first and second handles **202**, **204** can terminate in crossing and spaced-apart arms **206**, **208**. Each arm **206**, **208** can include a pair of inward-facing protrusions **220** mateable for engagement with the corresponding pairs of recesses **130** of the interspinous implant **100**. The spaced-apart arms **206**, **208** can define an opening **215** sized to accommodate the size of the interspinous implant **100**, as shown in FIG. **18A**. The arms **206**, **208** can be coated with appropriate materials to provide a better grip, while protecting the interspinous implant **100** from damage. Such materials can include, for example, nylon or polymeric materials that have modulus that is less than the modulus of the interspinous implant **100**. At least a portion of the handles **202**, **204** can be color coded to visually indicate a particular size of an interspinous implants **100**. The handles **202**, **204** can include pins or other features **214** for keeping the handles **202**, **204** coupled to one another in a closed configuration. The end portions of the handles **202**, **204** can define an enlarged surface **207** for attaching a striker plate (not shown) for facilitating insertion of the interspinous implant **100**.

Referring to FIGS. **20A** and **20B**, the chopstick-like inserter **200** is similar to the scissor like inserter **200** shown in FIGS. **18A** and **18B**, except that the first and second handles **202**, **204** are not pivotably coupled and the arms **206**, **208** do not cross each other.

Referring to FIGS. **19A** and **19B**, the tweezer-like inserter **200** can include a handle **250** bifurcating into first and second portions **240**, **242** that define an opening for receiving a knob **244** rotatable about a pivot pin **246**. The first and second portions **240**, **242** can terminate in first and second parallel and spaced apart arms or jaws **208**, **206**. The arms **206**, **208** can define an opening **215** for receiving the interspinous implant **100** and can include inner protrusions **220** for engaging the recesses **130** of the interspinous implant **100**. Rotating the knob **244** in opposite directions can urge the arms **208**, **206** to move between a first configuration for holding the interspinous implant **100**, and a second configuration for releasing the interspinous implant **100**. The handle **250** can be sized to operate as a trial sizer by matching certain dimensions of the body **102**, such as width and height of the body **102**. Optionally, the inserter **200** or a portion thereof can be color-coded to indicate implant size or match similarly color-coded interspinous implants **100**.

Referring to FIGS. **21A-C**, a trial sizer **300** can be used in association with the interspinous implant **100**. The trial sizer **300** can include a shaft **320** having first and second ends **322**, **324**. The first end can have a height that matches the height of the body **102** of the interspinous implant **100**, as discussed below. The second end **324** can have a profile **301** that matches the entire anterior profile of the interspinous implant **100**. The profile **301** can include an anterior surface **302** corresponding to the anterior surface of the body **102**, and superior and

inferior brackets **312**, **310** with corresponding pairs of legs **316**, **314** that match the profile of the first and second extensions **112**, **110** of the interspinous implant **100**. Referring to FIGS. **5**, **6** and **21A-C**, for example, the shaft **320** and the interspinous implant **100** can have matching width “W”. Similarly, the heights “H” and “h” of the shaft **320** can match the total height “H” of the body **102** and the height “h” of the U-shaped (saddle) portions **104**, **106** of the body.

The interspinous implant **100** can be inserted posteriorly through a minimal skin incision requiring little soft tissue dissection on either of the lateral sides of the spinous process **82** and lamina. The supraspinous ligament may be preserved by clipping a small portion of the posterior process bone on the inferior surface of the superior process and the superior surface of the inferior process. A small portion of bone can remain attached to the ligament from both processes. Sufficient bone may be removed such that the ligament can be retracted slightly to one side allow the interspinous implant **100** to be inserted in a direct posterior fashion. After the interspinous implant **100** is inserted, the supraspinous ligament can be replaced to fulfill its normal function. The clipped bone fragments (still attached to the ligament) can be reattached via a staple or suture. The bone can then be expected to fuse.

The interspinous implant **100** may also be inserted with complete bisection of the supraspinous ligament at the affected level. After the interspinous implant **100** is inserted, the first and second extensions **112**, **110** can be crimped down on the processes **82**, fixing the interspinous implant **100** to the bone. Because the interspinous implant **100** can be rigidly attached to the superior and inferior spinous processes **82**, the tension of the interspinous implant **100** can act as a mechanical replacement of the tension band supplied by the intact ligament. This function of the interspinous implant **100** can facilitate reducing loads in the disc space. The interspinous implant **100** can also be inserted laterally without modifying the spinous processes **82** or the supraspinous ligament. The interspinous implant **100** can be inserted through the interspinous space, and then rotated within the sagittal plane into the appropriate position.

With reference to FIGS. **22** and **23**, another exemplary interspinous implant **330** is shown. As the interspinous implant **330** can be substantially similar to the other interspinous implants **100** described previously herein, the same reference numerals will be used to describe the same or similar items. The interspinous implant **330** can include a body **332**, a first extension **334** and a second extension **336**. In one example, the body **332**, first extension **334** and second extension **336** can be integrally formed out of a suitable biocompatible material, such as a biocompatible metal or polymer, for example, PEEK. The interspinous implant **330** can be implanted between two spinous processes of adjacent vertebrae.

In this example, the body **332** can define a substantially C-shaped aperture **338**. The C-shaped aperture **338** can allow the body **332** to reduce loads in the disc space, as previously discussed. The C-shaped aperture **338** can extend through the body **332**. In addition, if desired, the C-shaped aperture **338** of the body **332** can be configured such that a portion of the body **332** can extend into the vertebral foramen, as illustrated in FIG. **23**. The body **332** can also include a first end **340** opposite a second end **342**. The first extension **334** can be coupled to the first end **340**, and the second extension **336** can be coupled to the second end **342**.

Each of the first extension **334** and the second extension **336** can extend away from the body **332** in a generally U-shape or saddle shape. In this regard, each of the first

extension **334** and the second extension **336** can comprise a pair of arms **334a**, **334b**, **336a**, **336b**, which can cooperate to form the generally U-shape. Each of the arms **334a**, **334b**, **336a**, **336b** can include an aperture **339** for receipt of a suitable fastener to further secure the interspinous implant **330** to the anatomy. The first extension **334** can be generally offset from the second extension **336** relative to a longitudinal axis L of the interspinous implant **330** as best shown in FIG. **23**. This can enable the interspinous implant **330** to be used in a multiple level spinal procedure. It should be noted that although the first extension **334** and second extension **336** are illustrated and described herein as being offset from the longitudinal axis L, the first extension **334** and second extension **336** can be positioned as desired relative to the longitudinal axis L.

As the method and use of the interspinous implant **330** can be substantially similar to the method and use of the interspinous spacer **100**, for the sake of brevity, the method and use of the interspinous implant **330** need not be discussed herein.

With reference now to FIGS. **24** and **25**, another exemplary interspinous implant **350** is shown. As the interspinous implant **350** can be substantially similar to the other interspinous implant **330** described previously herein, the same reference numerals will be used to describe the same or similar items. The interspinous implant **350** can include a body **352**, the first extension **334** and the second extension **336**. In one example, the body **352**, first extension **334** and second extension **336** can be integrally formed out of a suitable biocompatible material, such as a biocompatible metal or polymer, for example, PEEK. The interspinous implant **350** can be implanted between two spinous processes of adjacent vertebrae.

In this example, the body **352** can define a substantially oval-shaped aperture **358**. The oval-shaped aperture **358** can allow the body **352** to reduce loads in the disc space, as previously discussed. The oval-shaped aperture **358** can extend through the body **352** along an axis A, which can be traverse or substantially perpendicular to a longitudinal axis of the interspinous implant **350**. In addition, if desired, the aperture **358** of the body **352** can be configured such that a portion of the body **352** can extend into the vertebral foramen, as illustrated in FIG. **25**. The body **352** can also include the first end **340** opposite the second end **342**. The first extension **334** can be coupled to the first end **340**, and the second extension **336** can be coupled to the second end **342**.

As the method and use of the interspinous implant **350** can be substantially similar to the method and use of the interspinous spacer **100**, for the sake of brevity, the method and use of the interspinous implant **350** need not be discussed herein.

With reference to FIGS. **26-28**, another exemplary interspinous implant **380** is shown. As the interspinous implant **380** can be substantially similar to the other interspinous implant **330** described previously herein, the same reference numerals will be used to describe the same or similar items. The interspinous implant **380** can include a body **382**, the first extension **334** and the second extension **336**. In one example, the body **382**, first extension **334** and second extension **336** can be integrally formed out of a suitable biocompatible material, such as a biocompatible metal or polymer, for example, PEEK. The interspinous implant **380** can be implanted between two spinous processes of adjacent vertebrae.

In this example, the body **382** can define an aperture **388**, which can be substantially tooth-shaped. The tooth-shaped aperture **388** can allow the body **382** resiliently deform during loading, as previously discussed. The aperture **388** can extend through the body **382** along an axis A, which can be traverse or substantially perpendicular to a longitudinal axis of the

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interspinous implant **380**. In addition, if desired, the aperture **388** of the body **382** can be configured such that a portion of the body **382** can extend into the vertebral foramen, as illustrated in FIG. 27. The body **382** can also define a bore **384**, which can extend through at least a portion of the aperture **388**. The bore **384** can receive a secondary fastening device, such as a screw, suture, wire, etc. if desired. Further, if desired, the body **382** could include a slot **385**, which can provide the body **382** with additional flexibility. The body **382** can also include the first end **340** opposite the second end **342**. As discussed, the first extension **334** can be coupled to the first end **340**, and the second extension **336** can be coupled to the second end **342**.

As the method and use of the interspinous implant **380** can be substantially similar to the method and use of the interspinous spacer **100**, for the sake of brevity, the method and use of the interspinous implant **380** need not be discussed herein.

With reference to FIG. 29, a cross-sectional view of another exemplary interspinous implant **390** is shown. As the interspinous implant **390** can be substantially similar to the other interspinous implants **100** described previously herein, the same reference numerals will be used to describe the same or similar items. The interspinous implant **390** can be implanted between two spinous processes of adjacent vertebrae. The interspinous implant **390** can include the body **102**, a first extension **392** and a second extension **394**.

The body **102** can include a first end **102a** and a second end **102b**. Each of the first end **102a** and the second end **102b** of the body **102** can include a coupling feature **102c**. In one example, the first extension **392** can be modularly or releasably coupled to the first end **102a**, via the coupling feature **102c** associated with the first end **102a**, and the second extension **394** can be modularly or releasably coupled to the second end **102b**, via the coupling feature **102c** associated with the second end **102b**. It should be noted that although both the first extension **392** and the second extension **394** are described and illustrated herein as being discrete components modularly or releasably coupled to the body **102**, only one of the first extension **392** or the second extension **394** may be a discrete component, with the other of the first extension **392** and the second extension **394** being integrally formed with the body **102**, if desired.

In one example, the first extension **392** and second extension **394** can be formed out of a suitable biocompatible material, such as a biocompatible metal or polymer, for example, PEEK. Further, if desired, the first extension **392** and the second extension **394** can be composed of a different biocompatible material than the body **102**. Each of the first extension **392** and the second extension **394** can extend away from the body **102** in a generally U-shape or saddle shape, similar to the first extension **334** and the second extension **336**.

In this regard, each of the first extension **392** and the second extension **394** can include a first end **396** and a second end **398**. Each first end **396** can include an extension coupling feature **396c**, which can cooperate with the coupling feature **102c** of the body **102** to couple the first extension **392** and the second extension **394** to a respective one of the first end **102a** or second end **102b** of the body **102**. In one example, the extension coupling feature **396c** can comprise a dovetail shaped projection, and the coupling feature **102c** can comprise a dovetail shaped groove or slot. In another example, the extension coupling feature **396c** can include a taper, and the coupling feature **102c** can include a slot having a mating taper. It should be understood, however, that any suitable technique can be used to modularly or releasably couple the first extension **392** and the second extension **394** to the body **102**, such as mechanical fasteners, snap-fits, press-fit, etc. In

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addition, it should be understood that the techniques illustrated herein could be reversed, such that the extension coupling feature **396c** can comprise a dovetail shaped groove or slot, while the coupling feature **102c** can comprise a dovetail shaped projection, etc.

Generally, the first extension **392** can be coupled to the body **102** so as to be generally offset from the second extension **394** relative to a longitudinal axis L of the interspinous implant **390** as best shown in FIG. 29. It should be noted that although the first extension **392** and second extension **394** are illustrated and described herein as being coupled to the body **102** so as to be offset from the longitudinal axis L, the first extension **392** and second extension **394** can be coupled to the body **102** as desired relative to the longitudinal axis L.

The second end **398** of each of the first extension **392** and the second extension **394** can comprise a pair of arms, which can cooperate to form the generally U-shape or saddle shape. The generally U-shape or saddle shape can receive a corresponding spinous process when the interspinous implant **390** is coupled to the anatomy.

As the method and use of the interspinous implant **390** can be similar to the method and use of the interspinous spacer **100**, for the sake of brevity, the method and use of the interspinous implant **390** need not be discussed herein. Briefly, however, once the body **102** is properly positioned within the anatomy through a minimally invasive technique, the first extension **392** can be positioned about a respective spinous process and then coupled to the first end **102a** of the body **102**. In this regard, the extension coupling feature **396c** of the first extension **392** can cooperate with the coupling feature **102c** of the body **102** to couple the first extension **392** to the body **102**. Likewise, the second extension **394** can be positioned about a respective spinous process and then coupled to the body **102** via the cooperation between the extension coupling feature **396c** and the coupling feature **102c** of the body **102**.

With reference to FIGS. 30-32, another exemplary interspinous implant **401** is shown. As the interspinous implant **401** can be similar to the other interspinous implants **100** described previously herein, the same reference numerals will be used to describe the same or similar items. The interspinous implant **401** can include a body **402**, a first extension **404** and a second extension **406**. The body **402**, first extension **404** and second extension **406** can be formed out of a suitable biocompatible material, such as a biocompatible metal or polymer, for example, PEEK. Generally, the body **402**, first extension **404** and second extension **406** can be formed from a suitable biocompatible resilient material. The interspinous implant **401** can be implanted between two spinous processes of adjacent vertebrae.

In one example, the body **402** can comprise a two-piece body assembly, which can include a first member **402a** and a second member **402b**. The first member **402a** and the second member **402b** can cooperate to reduce loads within the disc space. The first member **402a** can be arcuate or concave in shape. The first member **402a** can include a first side **410**, a second side **412**, at least one mating portion **414** and a slot **416**. The first side **410** can be coupled to the first extension **404**, while the second side **412** can be adjacent to the second member **402b**.

The at least one mating portion **414** can couple the first member **402a** to the second member **402b**. In this example, with reference to FIG. 31, the at least one mating portion **414** can comprise a first mating portion **414a** and a second mating portion **414b**. The first mating portion **414a** can be disposed at a proximal end **418** of the first member **402a**, and the second mating portion **414b** can be disposed at a distal end **420** of the first member **402a**. Each of the first mating portion **414a** and

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the second mating portion **414b** can comprise a rib having a tapered portion **422** and a notch **424**. The tapered portion **422** can be configured to engage the second member **402b**, as will be discussed. Similarly, the notch **424** can be configured to engage a corresponding projection **426** associated with the second member **402b**. Generally, the notch **424** can be formed near or at the middle of the tapered portion **422**.

The slot **416** can be formed through the first member **402a**, and can extend between the proximal end **418** and the distal end **420**. The slot **416** can allow the first extension **404** to move or flex with the anatomy.

The second member **402b** can be configured to be coupled to the first member **402a**, and can be substantially rectangular in shape. The second member **402b** can include a first side **430** opposite a second side **432**. The first side **430** can be configured to mate with the first member **402a**, while the second extension **406** can be coupled to the second side **432**.

The first side **430** can include at least one or a plurality of tapered receiving portions **434**. One or more tapered receiving portions **434** can be formed adjacent to each of a proximal end **436** and a distal end **438** of the second member **402b**. Generally, tapered receiving portions **434a** adjacent to the proximal end **436** can have a taper **T1**, which can be angled opposite a taper **T2** of tapered receiving portions **434b** (FIG. 32). The tapered receiving portions **434** can mate with a respective tapered portion **422** of the first mating portion **414a** and the second mating portion **414b**. In one example, the first side **430** can include three tapered receiving portions **434a** adjacent to the proximal end **436** and three tapered receiving portions **434b** adjacent to the distal end **438**. It should be understood, however, that the first side **430** can include any desired number of tapered receiving portions **434**. Further, although the tapered receiving portions **434a** are illustrated as being spaced apart from the tapered receiving portions **434b**, the tapered receiving portions **434a** could be directly adjacent to the tapered receiving portions **434b**, if desired. Each of the tapered receiving portions **434** can include the projection **426** to assist in coupling the first member **402a** to the second member **402b** (FIG. 30). It should be noted, however, that any suitable technique could be used to couple the first member **402a** to the second member **402b**, and further, that the first mating portion **414a** and second mating portion **414b** can include additional positive locking features, if desired. In addition, if desired, the tapered receiving portions **434** and the respective tapered portion **422** of the first mating portion **414a** can be configured with locking tapers such that the engagement between the tapered receiving portions **434** and the respective tapered portion **422** of the first mating portion **414a** can lock the first member **402a** to the second member **402b**.

In addition, the tapered receiving portions **434** can enable the first member **402a** to be coupled to the second member **402b** at varying heights. In this regard, depending upon the respective tapered receiving portion **434** the first mating portion **414a** and the second mating portion **414b** are received within, the first member **402a** can be biased into positions of varying heights. This can enable the interspinous implant **401** to be configured to conform to various anatomical geometries. Alternatively, various first members **402a** each having a respective height could be selectively employed with the second member **402b** to create an interspinous implant **401** with a desired height. Further, the first mating portion **414a** and the second mating portion **414b** can be coupled to the tapered receiving portions **434** so as to be offset relative to a longitudinal axis **L** of the interspinous implant **401**, which can also allow the interspinous implant **401** to be configured to conform to various anatomical geometries (FIG. 32).

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Each of the first extension **404** and the second extension **406** can extend away from the body **402** in a generally U-shape or saddle shape. In this regard, each of the first extension **404** and the second extension **406** can comprise a pair of arms **404a**, **404b**, **406a**, **406b**, which can cooperate to form the generally U-shape. Each of the arms **404a**, **404b**, **406a**, **406b** can include a radius of curvature, which can aid in securing the interspinous implant **401** to the respective spinous process. In addition, each of the arms **404a**, **404b**, **406a**, **406b** can include an aperture **A**, which can receive a second fastening device, such as a suture, wire, screw, bio-mechanical fastener, etc. to further couple or secure the body **402** to the anatomy. Further, the arms **404a**, **404b**, **406a**, **406b** could include ridges, teeth, scallops, etc. to further grip the spinous processes, if desired.

With the first member **402a** coupled to the second member **402b** at a desired height, the interspinous implant **401** can be inserted through a minimally invasive surgical procedure, such as the procedures discussed with regard to the interspinous implant **100**. Once access to the anatomy has been gained, the first member **402a** and the second member **402b** can be coupled to the anatomy, such that a respective spinous process is received within each of the first extension **404** and the second extension **406**.

With reference to FIGS. 33 and 34, an exemplary interspinous implant **501** is shown. As the interspinous implant **501** can be similar to the interspinous implant **401** described with reference to FIGS. 30-32, the same reference numerals will be used to describe the same or similar items. The interspinous implant **501** can include a body **502**, the first extension **404** and the second extension **406**. The body **502**, first extension **404** and second extension **406** can be formed out of a suitable biocompatible material, such as a biocompatible metal or polymer, for example, PEEK. Generally, the interspinous implant **501** can be formed from a resilient biocompatible material, however, the interspinous implant **501** could also be bent into a desired shape using a suitable device. The interspinous implant **501** can be implanted between two spinous processes of adjacent vertebrae.

In this example, the body **502** can comprise a one-piece body assembly, which can include a first member **502a** coupled to a second member **502b**. The first member **502a** can be arcuate or concave in shape. The first member **502a** can include the first side **410**, a second side **512**, the at least one mating portion **414** and the slot **416**. The first side **410** can be coupled to the first extension **404**, while the second side **412** can be coupled to the second member **502b**.

In this regard, the first member **502a** can include the proximal end **418** and a distal end **520**. The distal end **520** can be coupled to a distal end **538** of the second member **502b**. In this example, the first member **502a** can be integrally formed with the second member **502b** and connected together at the distal ends **520**, **538**. It should be noted, however, that that first member **502a** can be coupled to the second member **502b** via any suitable technique, such as mechanical fasteners, or secondary processing techniques. Generally, the first member **502a** can be coupled to the second member **502b** so as to form a living hinge **539**. This can allow the first member **502a** to engage the second member **502b** at varying heights and orientations. In addition, if desired, the interspinous implant **501** can be configured such that a portion of the first member **502a** and the second member **502b** can extend into the vertebral foramen.

In this example, the at least one mating portion **414** can comprise the first mating portion **414a**, which can engage the tapered receiving portions **434a** of the second member **502b**. Depending upon which tapered receiving portion **434a**

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coupled to the first mating portion **414a**, the height of the interspinous implant **501** can vary, along with the angular orientation of the first extension **404** relative to a longitudinal axis L of the implant **501**. This can allow the interspinous implant **501** to be used in various anatomical structures.

The second member **502b** can be configured to be coupled to the first member **502a**, and can include a first side **530** opposite the second side **432**. The first side **530** can include one or more tapered receiving portions **434a**, which can extend along the first side **530** between the proximal end **436** and the distal end **538**. In one example, the first side **530** can include seven ribs having tapered receiving portions **434a** between the proximal end **436** and the distal end **538**. It should be understood, however, that the first side **530** can include any desired number of tapered receiving portions **434**.

As the method and use of the interspinous implant **501** can be substantially similar to the method and use of the interspinous implant **401**, for the sake of brevity, the method and use of the interspinous implant **501** need not be discussed herein.

With reference to FIGS. **35-37**, another exemplary interspinous implant **600** is shown. As the interspinous implant **600** can be similar to the interspinous implants **100**, **401** described previously herein, the same reference numerals will be used to describe the same or similar items. The interspinous implant **600** can include a body **602**, a first extension **604** and a second extension **606**. The body **602**, first extension **604** and second extension **606** can each be formed out of a suitable biocompatible material, such as a biocompatible metal or polymer, for example, PEEK. The interspinous implant **600** can be implanted between two spinous processes of adjacent vertebrae at a desired height.

In one example, the body **602** can comprise a rectangular member, which can couple the first extension **604** to the second extension **606**. It should be noted that although a single body **602** is illustrated herein, any number of bodies **602** could be employed to couple the first extension **604** to the second extension **606**, and if multiple bodies **602** are employed, they can each include notches or slots so as to enable the bodies **602** to be assembled together between the first extension **604** and the second extension **606**. The body **602** can include a first end **608** and a second end **610**. Optionally, the body **602** can include a slot, which can provide the body with additional flexibility.

Each of the first end **608** and the second end **610** can include a mating portion or projection **612**, which can cooperate with a portion of the first extension **604** and second extension **606** to couple the body **602** to each of the first extension **604** and second extension **606**. Although the projection **612** is illustrated herein as being substantially conical, the projection **612** can have any suitable shape, such as spherical, cylindrical, rectangular, etc. In addition, it should be noted that the projection **612** can be optional, as the first end **608** and the second end **610** alone may be suitable to couple the body **602** to the first extension **604** and the second extension **606**. The first extension **604** can be coupled to the first end **608** of the body **602**, while the second extension **606** can be coupled to the second end **610** of the body **602**.

In this regard, each of the first extension **604** and the second extension **606** can include one or more slots **614**, which can receive a respective one of the first end **608** and the second end **610** of the body **602**. Generally, a majority of the slots **614** can be defined at an angle relative to a longitudinal axis L of the interspinous implant **600**, and in one example, the slots **614** of the first extension **604** can be defined as a mirror image of the slots **614** of the second extension **606** (FIG. **37**). Thus, when

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assembled, in one example, the body **602** can extend along a plane transverse to the longitudinal axis L, and can be coupled to the slots **614** so as to vary the height of the interspinous implant **600**.

Further, at least one of the slots **614** of each of the first extension **604** and second extension **606** can be formed about the longitudinal axis L such that when assembled, the body **602** extends parallel to the longitudinal axis L, such that the interspinous implant **600** is at a maximum height. It should be understood, however, that although each of the first extension **604** and second extension **606** are illustrated herein as including six angled slots **614**, the first extension **604** and second extension **606** can have any number of slots **614**, which may or may not be angled relative to the longitudinal axis L. Each of the slots **614** can include a bore **614a**, which can be configured to receive the projection **612** associated with each of the first end **608** and second end **610** of the body **602**. In addition, if desired, each of the bores **614a** can include a taper, which can cooperate with the projection **612** to lock the body **602** to the first extension **604** and the second extension **606**.

The first extension **604** and second extension **606** can also each define a generally U-shape or saddle shape for receipt of a respective spinous process. In this regard, each of the first extension **604** and the second extension **606** can define a channel **604a**, **606a**, which can be formed generally opposite the slots **614**. The channel **604a**, **606a**, can be sized to receive the respective spinous process, and if desired, can include additional features to aid in securing the interspinous implant **600** to the anatomy. In addition, each of the first extension **604** and the second extension **606** can include the aperture A, which can receive a second fastening device, such as a suture, wire, screw, biomechanical fastener, etc. to further couple or secure the first extension **604** and the second extension **606** to the anatomy.

As the method and use of the interspinous implant **600** can be substantially similar to the method and use of the interspinous implant **501**, for the sake of brevity, the method and use of the interspinous implant **600** need not be discussed herein. Briefly, however, the interspinous implant **600** can be inserted between the spinous processes through a minimally invasive procedure, such as those described previously herein. In one example, the first extension **604** and second extension **606** can be coupled to the anatomy, and then the first end **608** of the body **602** can be inserted into a respective slot **614** of the first extension **604**, and the second end **610** can be inserted into a corresponding slot **614** of the second extension **606** so that the interspinous implant **600** is at a desired height.

With reference to FIGS. **38-40**, another exemplary interspinous implant **650** is shown. As the interspinous implant **650** can be substantially similar to the other interspinous implants **100** described previously herein, the same reference numerals will be used to describe the same or similar items. The interspinous implant **650** can include a body **652**, the first extension **110** and the second extension **112**. In one example, the body **652**, first extension **110** and second extension **112** can be integrally formed out of a suitable biocompatible material, such as a biocompatible metal or polymer, for example, PEEK. The interspinous implant **650** can be implanted between two spinous processes of adjacent vertebrae. In this example, the first extension **110** and the second extension **112** can each include an aperture A, which can enable receipt of a secondary fastening mechanism, such as a suture, mechanical fastener, etc., to further couple the interspinous implant **650** to the anatomy. Further, the first extension **110** and the second extension **112** may include anti-slip formations **122**, with or without the coronal break **124**.

The body **652** can include the first U-shaped portion **104**, the second U-shaped portion **106** and the intermediate portion **108**. The body **652** can also include an angled projection **654**, which can be formed adjacent to the second U-shaped portion **106**. The angled projection **654** can alter or bite into a portion of the adjacent spinous process to further couple or secure the interspinous implant **650** to the anatomy.

As the method and use of the interspinous implant **650** can be substantially similar to the method and use of the interspinous spacer **100**, for the sake of brevity, the method and use of the interspinous implant **650** need not be discussed herein.

With reference to FIGS. **41-43**, another exemplary interspinous implant **660** is shown. As the interspinous implant **660** can be substantially similar to the other interspinous implants **100** described previously herein, the same reference numerals will be used to describe the same or similar items. The interspinous implant **660** can include a body **662**, a first endplate **664** and a second endplate **668**. In one example, the body **662**, first endplate **664** and second endplate **668** can be integrally formed out of a suitable biocompatible material, such as a biocompatible metal or polymer, for example, PEEK. It should be noted, however, that one or more of the body **662**, first endplate **664** and second endplate **668** could comprise a discrete component, which could be coupled to the other components through suitable manufacturing techniques to form the interspinous implant **660**. The interspinous implant **660** can be implanted between two spinous processes of adjacent vertebrae.

In this example, the body **662** can be annular, and can include a first ramped portion **662a** opposite a second ramped portion **662b** (FIG. **43**), and a first end **670** opposite a second end **672** (FIG. **42**). The first ramped portion **662a** and second ramped portion **662b** can be spaced apart by opposite planar portions **669**. The planar portions **669** can be in contact with a respective one of the adjacent spinous processes in a first, insertion position, while the first ramped portion **662a** and second ramped portion **662b** can contact a respective one of the adjacent spinous processes in a second, distraction position. Thus, the first ramped portion **662a** and second ramped portion **662b** can be cooperate to enable the distraction of the adjacent spinous processes by the rotation of the body **662** within a space defined between the adjacent spinous processes.

In this regard, as shown in FIG. **43**, the body **662** can define a first height **H1** for insertion and a second height **H2** for distraction. The first height **H1** can be less than the second height **H2**. Thus, when rotated about the first ramped portion **662a** and second ramped portion **662b** from a first, insertion position to a second, distraction position, the body **652** can enable distraction of the adjacent spinous processes. In addition, it should be noted that the first ramped portion **662a** and second ramped portion **662b** can include one or more teeth to enable the first ramped portion **662a** and second ramped portion **662b** to bite into the respective spinous process after distraction.

The first end **670** of the body **652** can be coupled to the first endplate **664** and the second end **672** can be coupled to the second endplate **668**. The first endplate **664** and the second endplate **668** can be annular, and can cooperate to define a first extension **674** and a second extension **676**, as shown in FIG. **42**. The first extension **674** and the second extension **676** can receive a respective spinous process when the interspinous implant **660** is coupled to the anatomy. It should be noted that although the first endplate **664** and the second endplate **668** are described and illustrated herein as being annular in shape, the first endplate **664** and the second endplate **668** can have any desired shape suitable for receipt of the

adjacent spinous processes therein. The first endplate **664** and the second endplate **668** can be generally integrally formed with the body **662**, however, the first endplate **664** and the second endplate **668** could be discrete components coupled to the body **662** through a suitable technique, such as biocompatible fasteners, adhesive, welding, etc.

As the method and use of the interspinous implant **660** can be substantially similar to the method and use of the interspinous spacer **100**, for the sake of brevity, the method and use of the interspinous implant **660** need not be discussed herein. Briefly, however, the interspinous implant **660** can be inserted through a minimally invasive technique such that the body **652** is in the first, insertion position and the planar portions **669** can be in contact with the adjacent spinous processes. Then, using the first ramped portion **662** and second ramped portion **662b**, the body **652** can be rotated into the second, distracted position to adjust the spinous processes to the second height **H2**.

As discussed, the interspinous implants **330, 350, 380, 390, 650** can be resilient and act as a tension spring to reduce loads in the disc space. Further, the interspinous implants **401, 501, 600, 660** can be adjusted to varying heights, which can enable the interspinous implants **401, 501, 600, 660** to be employed with various different anatomical structures. Further, each of the interspinous implants **330, 350, 380, 390, 401, 501, 600, 650, 660** can be inserted via a minimally invasive procedure, which can reduce surgical recovery times.

While specific examples have been described in the specification and illustrated in the drawings, it will be understood by those of ordinary skill in the art that various changes can be made and equivalents can be substituted for elements thereof without departing from the scope of the present teachings. Furthermore, the mixing and matching of features, elements and/or functions between various examples is expressly contemplated herein so that one of ordinary skill in the art would appreciate from the present teachings that features, elements and/or functions of one example can be incorporated into another example as appropriate, unless described otherwise, above. Moreover, many modifications can be made to adapt a particular situation or material to the present teachings without departing from the essential scope thereof. Therefore, it is intended that the present teachings not be limited to the particular examples illustrated by the drawings and described in the specification, but that the scope of the present teachings will include any embodiments falling within the foregoing description.

For example, while the interspinous implant **100** has been described herein as having an S-shaped body that allows the interspinous implant **100** to act as a tension spring, those of skill in the art will appreciate that the present disclosure, in its broadest aspects, may be constructed somewhat differently. In this regard, with reference to FIGS. **44** and **45**, an interspinous implant **700** can include a body **702**, a first extension **704** and a second extension **706**. In this example, the body **702** can include a telescoping shaft **702a**, which can allow the interspinous implant **700** to resiliently deform under loads applied by the adjacent spinous processes. In this regard, the first extension **704** and the second extension **706** can each receive a respective spinous process. The first extension **704** and the second extension **706** can have any desired shape to couple the first extension **704** and the second extension **706** to the adjacent spinous processes, such as arcuate. Under the application of loads from either spinous process, such as during flexion or extension, the telescoping shaft **702a** can move or slide, which can reduce loading in the disc space.

In addition, if desired, the interspinous implant **700** can include a locking ring **705** and a collar **707**. The locking ring

705 can be employed to secure the telescoping shaft **702a** at a desired amount of distraction. The collar **707** can be configured to allow an instrument to be attached to the interspinous implant **700** for the manipulation (lock, unlock) of the locking ring **705**.

As a further example, while the interspinous implant **100** has been described herein as having a first extension and a second extension, those of skill in the art will appreciate that the present disclosure, in its broadest aspects, may be constructed somewhat differently. In this regard, with reference to FIGS. **46** and **47**, an interspinous implant **800** can include a body **802** and a first extension **804**. The body **802** can have a first end **806** and a second end **808**. The first end **806** can be coupled to the first extension **804**, and the second end **808** can be configured to cooperate with an opposing spinous process.

In this regard, in one example, as shown in FIG. **47**, the second end **808** of the body **802** can comprise a generally inverse U-shape, which can enable the second end **808** of the body **802** to cooperate with the opposing spinous process. In this regard, the body **802** can be spaced apart from the spinous process during flexion, and can contact the opposing spinous process during extension to restrict further movement.

It should be noted, however, that the body **802** can have any desired shape. For example, with brief reference to FIG. **48**, an interspinous implant **800a** can include a body **802a**, which can have a generally S-shaped intermediate portion **802b** and a generally inverse U-shaped second end **808**. The generally S-shaped intermediate portion **802b** can allow the body **802a** to act as a tension spring to reduce loads in the disc space, as discussed previously.

With reference back to FIGS. **46** and **47**, the first extension **804** can be coupled to the first end **806** of the body **802**, and can generally be integrally formed with the body **802**. It should be noted that the first extension **804** could be modularly coupled to the body **802** if desired, through a suitable technique discussed previously herein. With reference to FIG. **47**, the first extension **804** can extend from the body **802** in a generally U-shape, and can have arms **804a**, **804b**. The arms **804a**, **804b** can be spaced apart to receive at least a portion of a spinous process **810** therein. In addition, the arms **804a**, **804b** can be coupled to the spinous process **810**.

In this regard, the first extension **804** can couple or secure the interspinous implant **800** to the anatomy. In one example, the arms **804a**, **804b** can include at least one aperture **804c**, which can receive a suture or a cable **S**, to couple the first extension **804** to the spinous process **810**. It should be noted, however, that the first extension **804** can be coupled to the spinous process **810** through any suitable technique, such as by using teeth formed on an interior surface of the arms **804a**, **804b**, a biocompatible adhesive applied to an interior surface of the arms **804a**, **804b**, a mechanical fastener extending through the arms **804a**, **804b** and the spinous process **810**, etc.

As a further example, one of skill in the art will appreciate that a second body **850** could be movably coupled to the body **802** of the interspinous implant **800**, as shown in FIG. **49**. In this example, the second body **850** can have a first end **852** and a second end **854**. The first end **852** can be coupled to a second extension **856**, and the second end **854** can be configured to cooperate with an opposing spinous process.

The second extension **856** can be coupled to the first end **852** of the second body **850**, and can generally be integrally formed with the second body **850**. It should be noted that the second extension **856** could be modularly coupled to the second body **850** if desired, through a suitable technique discussed previously herein. The second extension **856** can extend from the second body **850** in a generally U-shape, and can have arms **856a**, **856b**. The arms **856a**, **856b** can be

spaced apart to receive at least a portion of a spinous process **858** therein. In addition, the arms **856a**, **856b** can be coupled to the spinous process **858**.

In this regard, the second extension **856** can couple or secure the second body **850** to the anatomy. In one example, the arms **856a**, **856b** can include at least one aperture **856c**, which can receive a suture or a cable **S**, to couple the second extension **856** to the spinous process **858**. It should be noted, however, that the second extension **856** can be coupled to the spinous process **858** through any suitable technique, such as by using teeth formed on an interior surface of the arms **856a**, **856b**, a biocompatible adhesive applied to an interior surface of the arms **856a**, **856b**, a mechanical fastener extending through the arms **856a**, **856b** and the spinous process **858**, etc.

The second end **854** of the second body **850** can comprise a generally spherical bulb, which can be configured to movably engage the inverse U-shape of the second end **808** of the body **802** to enable relative movement, constrained or unconstrained, between the body **802** and the second body **850**.

What is claimed:

1. An interspinous implant defining a longitudinal axis comprising:

a main body including a first end and a second end at opposite sides of the main body, the first end defining a first coupling member;

a first U-shaped portion and a second U-shaped portion of the main body defining a first channel and a second channel respectively, the first channel is between the first end and the second channel, the second channel is between the first channel and the second end, the first and the second channels extend parallel to each other and oblique to the longitudinal axis of the implant along at least portions of respective lengths thereof;

an intermediate portion of the main body extending from the first U-shaped portion to the second U-shaped portion to join the first and the second U-shaped portions together in an offset relationship, the intermediate portion is between the first and the second channels to define a wall of each one of the first and the second channels, and including a first thickness that is greater than both a second thickness of the first U-shaped portion and a third thickness of the second U-shaped portion as measured along a transverse axis extending across the intermediate portion from the first U-shaped portion to the second U-shaped portion;

a first extension defining a first opening between a first pair of opposing legs adapted to engage a first spinous process, the first extension including a first mating member configured to cooperate with the first coupling member to connect the first extension to the main body at the first end;

a second extension at the second end of the main body and defining a second opening between a second pair of opposing legs and adapted to engage a second spinous process.

2. The interspinous implant of claim 1, wherein the first extension and the second extension are substantially U-shaped.

3. The interspinous implant of claim 1, wherein the first pair of opposing legs are tapered towards each another.

4. The interspinous implant of claim 1, wherein the first coupling member and the first mating member are tapered surfaces configured to couple with one another to connect the first extension to the main body.

5. The interspinous implant of claim 1, wherein the first extension is offset from the second extension with respect to

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the longitudinal axis and the first and second extensions are on opposite sides of the longitudinal axis.

6. The interspinous implant of claim 1, wherein the transverse axis is perpendicular to the longitudinal axis.

7. The interspinous implant of claim 1, wherein the second end of the main body defines a second coupling member and the second extension includes a second mating member configured to cooperate with the second coupling member to connect the second extension to the main body at the second end.

8. An interspinous implant defining a longitudinal axis comprising:

a main body including a first end and a second end at opposite sides of the main body, the first end defining a first coupling member and the second end defining a second coupling member, the main body is generally s-shaped;

a first U-shaped extension adapted to engage a first spinous process and including a first mating member configured to cooperate with the first coupling member to connect the first U-shaped extension to the main body at the first end; and

a second U-shaped extension adapted to engage a second spinous process and including a second mating member configured to cooperate with the second coupling member to connect the second U-shaped extension to the main body at the second end;

wherein the first and the second U-shaped extensions are laterally offset and on opposite sides of the longitudinal axis when coupled to the main body; and

wherein the body defines a first channel between the first end and an intermediate portion and a second channel between the second end and the intermediate portion, the intermediate portion serving as a border between the first and the second channels, the first and the second channels extend parallel to one another and oblique to the longitudinal axis along at least portions of respective lengths thereof.

9. An interspinous implant defining a longitudinal axis comprising:

a body having a first end generally opposite to a second end, the first end defining a first coupling member and the second end defining a second coupling member;

an intermediate portion of the main body between the first end and the second end, the intermediate portion extends lengthwise across the longitudinal axis;

a first U-shaped portion and a second U-shaped portion of the main body at opposite ends of the intermediate portion and aligned along a body axis extending perpendicular to, and transverse to, the longitudinal axis, the body axis extends through each of a first thickness of the first U-shaped portion, a second thickness of the second U-shaped portion, and a third thickness of the intermediate portion that is greater than each of the first and second thicknesses;

a first extension defining a first opening between a first pair of opposing legs adapted to engage a first spinous process, and including a first mating member configured to cooperate with the first coupling member to connect the

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first extension to the main body at the first end, the first extension is longitudinally aligned with the intermediate portion and longitudinally offset from each of the first and second U-shaped portions;

a second extension defining a second opening between a second pair of opposing legs adapted to engage a second spinous process, and including a second mating member configured to cooperate with the second coupling member to connect the second extension to the main body at the second end, the second extension is longitudinally aligned with the second U-shaped portion; and

a first channel defined by the implant between the intermediate portion and the first extension, and a second channel defined by the implant between the intermediate portion and the second extension, the first and second channels extend parallel to one another and oblique to the longitudinal axis along at least portions of respective lengths thereof.

10. The interspinous implant of claim 9, wherein the first extension and the second extension each define at least one aperture configured to receive a suture to retain the implant at the first and the second spinous processes.

11. An interspinous implant comprising:

a body including a first coupling portion and a second coupling portion on opposite sides of the body;

a first U-shaped extension including a first coupling member configured to cooperate with the first coupling portion to couple the first U-shaped extension to the body; and

a second U-shaped extension including a second coupling member configured to cooperate with the second coupling portion to couple the second U-shaped extension to the body; and

wherein the first and the second U-shaped extensions are laterally offset from a longitudinal axis of the implant and on opposite sides of the longitudinal axis; and

wherein the body defines a first channel and a second channel, the first channel is defined between the first coupling portion and the second channel, the second channel is defined between the first channel and the second coupling portion, the first and the second channels extend parallel to one another and oblique to the longitudinal axis along at least portions of respective lengths thereof.

12. The interspinous implant of claim 11, wherein between the first and the second coupling portions the body includes an intermediate portion, a first U-shaped portion on a first side of the intermediate portion, and a second U-shaped portion on a second side of the intermediate portion, the longitudinal axis extends across a width of the intermediate portion and the first and second U-shaped portion are on opposite sides of the longitudinal axis.

13. The interspinous implant of claim 12, wherein along a transverse axis extending transverse to the longitudinal axis, the first U-shaped portion includes a first thickness, the second U-shaped portion includes a second thickness, and the intermediate portion includes a third thickness that is greater than each of the first and the second thicknesses.

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